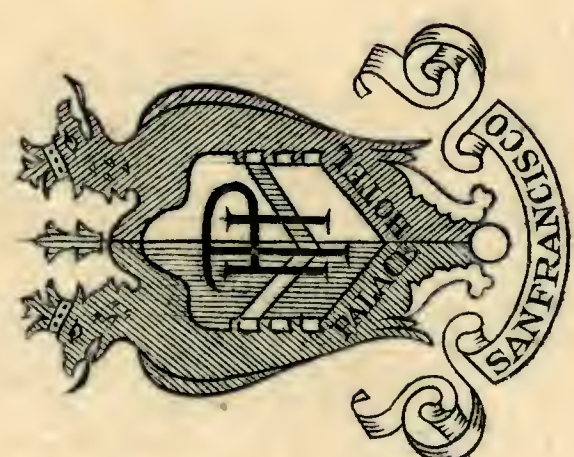




- 1 Frachon
- 2 Hutsing
- 3 Heng Hong (East -)
- 4 Luig Saoh (Rocking Stone)
- 5 Longton







- June -

China

4) Took the 6:15 train from Washington for Chicago. The baggage consisted of 10 crates from the American Museum N. Y.; 3 from Washington + 2 duffel bags total 15 pieces.

5) Met Osgood on train + reached Chicago at 2 P. M. Went with him to Field Museum + met ~~the~~ Sofer, the anthropologist who is our authority on China. At the University Commencement was in progress. Day bright + fresh. Went down town with Osgood in his car + took dinner at Rector's Restaurant. Caught Overland just as it was pulling out of the station.

6) On the way over the great plains the country looks fine + green with a variety of wild flowers bordering the track. Met on the train several passengers for the



\*Tengo. One a Bultruman  
exporter of N. Y. He has  
another N. Y. importer  
would. There was also a  
Chinese family with a young  
American girl with them.

7) Travelled thru Utah & Nevada.  
In Nevada most of the  
ranges were now capped  
which later in summer are  
quite free of snow. Rev. Wilson  
of Chinese experience gave me advice.

8) Reached S. F., at 10 A.M.  
& went to the Palace Hotel  
In afternoon discovered by a  
phone call that Auntie &  
Ernest were at Conrigh Hotel so  
I spent evening with them  
at the Tait's Restaurant.

9) May & Emma arrived from  
Pleasantville. Spent afternoon  
at the Cliff house with 3  
sisters & Ernest. He took  
us out in his Cadillac car &  
afterward we went to the  
Presidio.



- 10) The Tenny got away at 3 P. M. The family had lunch on board. Outside a fresh breeze was blowing but sea was not rough. I have found for a room - quite.

11) Day cold with fresh breeze. There are 6 at our table: Mrs Mrs Witz of Marshall Field's, Mr + Mrs Vernon of Korea, a mining engineer, + the Dutchman Helms.

- 12) ~~The~~ Weather still cool with a NW. trade men + a heavy swell. The sea was abeam + the Tenny rolled considerably. At night there was a dance on the boat deck abaft the smoking-room.

13) Weather warmer + sea smoother

14) Quite warm + tropical with a smooth sea,

15) As yesterday



16] Reached Honolulu at sunrise but did not get into the harbor until 8 am. The view of the island from the sea was that of a cloud-capped volcano with broad tops. The country generally looked unclothed by trees or bushes. Rain however falls daily or hourly on the hillsides + volcanoes near Honolulu. The town of Honolulu is neat + well paved with many auto + trolley-cars. Took a ride in a auto with Bond, Bassfeld + the Hays. Went to Pali, a cliff above the town where a great battle once took place. Wind at this place very strong + constant. On way up it rained part of way, a soft misty rain. Roadway lined by casuarina trees, acacias, eucalyptus + native trees. The residences were



beautified by lawns & trees.

- Many of the trees were large mangoes, others palms, cycads, acacias, Erythrina, bread-fruit, pepper, guava, bananas. Grass & ferns covered the higher mountain slopes.

The air was humid & heavy

- but not oppressive. About Honolulu were extensive

cane fields of a light green color, Taro with its call-

lily like leaves was a common

crop. From the roots of this poi is made. I ate some

- poi at Waihiki. In color it was brown - purple

with consistency of porridge & a slight tart taste but

- not really very pleasant.

Fruits in the market

were chiefly pine-apples,

mangoes, avocados, bananas,

- papayas, guavas, etc.

Took lunch at Waihiki Ham-

Hotel where many of the ~~T. <sup>people</sup>~~



passengers were seen. The  
bathing on the beach is  
fine. The breakers break  
far out & surf riding with  
a board is always in evidence.  
Saw many bathers in a  
noon. Sunstroke is unknown  
here. A few miles beyond  
is the aquarium which  
we visited at 1 P.M. Many  
tropical fishes seen here  
for the first time. Bulldog  
fish, trigger fish, & many  
other brilliant ones seen.  
The museum is situated  
in a large park on the other  
side of town. This chiefly  
ethnological. Birds &  
plants however are well  
represented. There are  
also many New Guinea &  
Australian birds & mammals  
ever on exhibit.



(17) Weather warm + calm.  
Relay race on deck

(18) Sunday - Weather fine.

(19-20) Black spots, weather warm + pleasant

(21) Wednesday (lost from calendar)

(22-27) Black spots - Weather slightly cooler but calm

(24) Saturday Fancy dress ball. Had a very pleasant time, weather fine, cooler than yesterday.

(25) Weather cool, calm.

(26) Arrived at Yokohama in a misty rain at 2 P.M. Landscape all obscured. Many small islands in bay but no trees of any size. Went ashore at 3 P.M. to the Grand Hotel. A steady, quiet



rain made sight seeing quite impossible. The rickshaws were the only conveyance easily obtainable. They are narrow seated + uncomfortable + slow. The ricksha boy is bare legged with a dark jersey + bowl shaped black hat. On the wharf stood a motley crew in the rain to welcome us. There were many Japanese ~~fishermen~~ parasols used as rain protectors + these looked odd with European umbrellas. Many of the fishermen + longshoremen had grass coats + girdles as a rain protection. Town with narrow streets + small buildings + shops. Much traffic in trucks or large wagons.



(27) Rained all night  
quietly + continued all  
day but very gently.  
In the afternoon I went  
to Mr. Asano's tea party  
at Tokyo with Mrs. Wiltz  
+ the students. The house  
was very interesting in its  
decorative features which  
were all Japanese. The  
+ color harmony of the  
+ rooms was perfect.  
The ceilings were distinct in  
design in each room + made  
of silk tapestry. One ceiling  
was all butterflies, another  
was four, another birds  
of paradise, etc. One of the  
dramatic panelings was  
cherry blossom tapestry.  
The color effects were all  
light, chiefly yellows. There  
were no reds green or blues  
except very pale + small in  
quantity. The wood was all  
splendid smooth light mahogany.



The stairways were all  
curiously matting. The  
doors were panels of matting  
sliding in arrangement.  
No nails or screws were  
used in the structure.  
Several cases of lacquer work  
were seen. Some old wooden  
idols, a bright green  
tea for bitter taste was served  
as a ceremonial. Afterward  
in hot tea + a sweet  
gelly like glutinous food  
wrapped in bamboo leaves.  
The railroad trip to  
Tungshay lay thru villages  
+ meadows with groves of  
pines in some places.  
The dwelling houses were  
all alike in architecture.  
all had black ~~slate~~ tile  
roofs of a pyramidal shape  
but low. There were no  
European styles in



construction. The people everywhere are not only polite but they are in no way resentful of the foreigner. They appear quite indifferent but never hostile or insolent in their own country which is very unusual for natives of the lower classes. The fruits now in season are cherries apples & peaches. Chrysanthemums are common also gardenias but few flowers at this season.

The Japanese do not show much love for pet animals. You seldom see a dog or a cat about their houses. Horses are comparatively rare in the streets most of the hauling being done by men.

(28) The rain continued all day until 4 P. M. when it stopped but did not clear. Went with Gould to Tokyo



at noon. Visited Ueno Park  
where the Nat. Hist. Mus. or  
Imperial Museum is located.  
This institution is old with  
dusty decayed walls &  
poor exhibits of mounted  
mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes  
also minerals, pottery,  
brass, tapestry, lacquer etc.  
The zoo was also situated  
in the park & was badly  
arranged with small  
cages & sickly animals.  
Many large trees grow  
in the park. On one side  
is a giant lily pond 1/  
mile across. The Imperial  
Municipality is nearby &  
has a large ~~campus~~  
many buildings.

(29) Took the train for  
Kobe at 9 AM. from  
Yokohama. Many of the  
steamer passengers were  
on the train which made the



trip pleasant. Most of us  
rode in the observation car.  
The day broke clear & warm  
but by 10 AM it was clouded  
already altho it did not rain.  
From Goteuba station we  
saw Fingiyama several  
times thru the clouds.  
Only the summit could be  
seen, the lower part was  
obscured in clouds. The summit  
had a few streaks of snow  
in gulches but no snow  
cap. It was however very  
very steep sided and lofty.  
The country thru which  
we travelled was highly  
cultivated & populated.  
The valleys were all leveled  
& sent into flooded rice fields.  
The much of the country was  
mountainous & dissected into  
sharp hills but all were  
covered by dense vegetation,  
either cultivated or forested  
by Japanese pines. In places  
the hill slopes were set to tea  
plants, with compact dense



heads of leaves. A great variety  
of cultivated crops could be  
seen bordering the railroad.  
Beans, taro, carrots, onions,  
+ a few potatoes were the  
chief ones. The fruit trees  
were very small, more  
bushes. Peaches + apple  
were the commonest and a  
few loquats. Grapes +  
berries were not seen.  
I have never seen so highly  
cultivated a region as Japan.  
It has a peculiar charm found  
~~now~~ in no other landscape.  
The complete absence  
of cattle + horses was  
a marked feature; everywhere  
in the fields were men but  
no beasts. I saw no  
chickens, pigs, dogs or domestic  
animals but there are some  
for eggs, milk, pork etc. is served  
at all the large hotels. I  
saw no birds in the fields  
+ gardens except a few  
swallows + crows. The absence  
of animal life here is sad!



- The lakes & ponds & rivers
- were without a single water-bird. This is apparently due to persecution by the Japanese and lack of any sentiment for animals in these people.
- The absence of pet animals is further evidence of this lack of sympathy. I was
- much surprised by the great number of rivers we crossed in a country so narrow as this island. We crossed a dozen large rivers shallow but with wide beds 200 or 300 yards. Everywhere there was water in the fields & <sup>the</sup> rice was submerged & just being planted. In the fields were many men bare-limbed wading about planting rice, and a
- smell of fertilizer pervaded the air in many districts.
- The fields are very fertile owing to fertilization & nowhere did I see idle or uncultivated ground.



The Japanese do not leave any land lay waste or idle and I presume it has all been under cultivation for many centuries.

At Tokyo one of the large canals was flanked by great stone walls to the height of 25 or 30 feet. The stones used being the usual andesite lava. They were like rough lava rock no mortar being used & the stones being irregular but well fitted. The walls slanted ~~inward~~ inward ~~as to~~ at a slight angle as with lava walls. The usual rock used is andesite. Practically no other was seen. In some of the bridges the flooring was of white granite. The ~~or~~ wooden pillars ~~doors~~ & other wooden parts of temples were a light red like some Cal. Redwood apparently the *Cryptomeria* tree.



No thrushes or sparrows, hawks  
or birds in general were seen

- (30) Went about the town visiting  
temples, & shops with Miss  
Hedges & Day. Weather hot  
& sultry, & cloudy but no  
rain. Various sorts of metal  
work such as cloisonné,  
damasquiné & bronzes are  
manufactured here in  
small shops by a half  
dozen men. In the  
afternoon we took an  
automobile & went  
to the outskirts of the  
town. Along the river were  
many children in bathing  
of both sexes, washing  
of a wholesale character  
also being performed here.  
Groups of cypripediums,  
arbutus, dwarf maples  
& a few shrubs & trees green  
~~about~~ the temple gardens.  
A long ride took us to the  
Hodges Rapids. Here the river  
flows between deep wooded hills



which rise some 500-1000 above  
it. They are quite cliff like  
in character but now and  
show the whole thing being  
heavily forested by a variety  
of trees, cryptomerias, cedars,  
& deciduous trees. The  
rapids are small & mere  
ripples. Even here in these  
woods no birds were seen  
only one sparrow & a few  
crows heard singing.  
The Japanese children  
whipped at us in the auto as  
we rode by & dashed out  
after us in a playful mood.  
Moles are yet uncommon.  
We went to the theater street  
after dinner at 9 P. M. Street  
crowded with people strolling  
about. Went into one of the  
moving picture shows which  
was the common sort of  
entertainment. There a drama  
was shown, a duel between  
men with swords like the one



Short lived, 50 years  
families large.

Lack of birds has not produced  
insect plagues harmful  
to vegetation. It is doubtful  
if in our country the balance  
of nature would be disturbed  
by bird extermination.



Defects { a glimpse of  
Japan.

No cattle, sheep or goats to  
consume grass on hillsides  
& forests. No pigs seen,  
very few chickens.

Fruit poor in quality,  
cherries only one sort, white &  
sour somewhat. No fruit or park  
trees except in islands.  
Peaches ..

No berries except strawberries  
No farm machinery for  
harvesting or planting  
rice. Threshing done by hand  
with flails.

No protection for bird or animal  
life.

Only one butcher shop seen  
in Kyoto, & only a few  
places where fish were  
sold. Japanese do  
not eat meat. Vegetable  
market chiefly egg plants,  
onions, parsnips, carrots etc.

No sea birds or land birds  
only crow able to survive



acted on shipboard. I was  
surprised to find that  
they made talking pictures  
of these by having an actor  
placed behind the scenes & recite  
the drama in the deep  
peculiar voice which the  
Japanese always use  
in dramas. This  
dialogue helps immensely  
to the understanding  
of the pictures. The  
audience was mixed men &  
women. Rained at 10 P.M.,  
& continued all night  
steadily. I have seen  
no potatoes or red peppers  
in the market. There is  
very little regulation to chauffeurs.  
They are allowed to go at any  
speed possible, run by motor  
cars discharging passengers &  
use either side of a street as  
suits their convenience. No  
police regulation of traffic was  
seen on corners.



July -

(1) Stopped raining about 9 A.M.  
walked to the Imperial Park  
& along the river near the  
Hotel. Left at 2 P.M. with  
the Sweetzens, Midge, Hay & the  
of the ship. Took 2:47 train  
for Kobe. Country highly  
cultivated, chiefly rice  
fields in which as many  
women were working as  
men. Saw no cattle or horses.  
Crossed several wide rivers  
mottled by muddy water due  
to last night's rain. The  
floods are short & quick, yesterday  
the rivers were clear. The  
great number of steamers is  
remarkable here. Passed  
the large city of Osaka  
1,000,000 people, at 3:30. Many  
new factories & much smoke  
seen here. Reached Kobe  
at 4:50. The hills look  
out to the falls above the town.



Later we went to the Tan  
Hotel over cliff above the city &  
took tea. Boarded steamer  
at 6:30 but went ashore  
again with Beanfield  
to dine at Oriental Hotel.  
The steamer was loading  
potatoes & onions in large  
crates for Manila. These  
were all raised in Japan.

(2) Weather at night so  
rough that barges broke  
away & could not load  
so we had to wait until  
morning to load which  
kept us here until noon.  
Left Harbor of Kobe at  
12 P.M. Weather sunny with  
cool breeze. During the  
afternoon we plowed our way  
thru the inland sea of Japan  
amid smooth water within a



stones thrown off the land  
often. The route ran  
around green islands  
thru narrow passages &  
wide expanses of water.  
Villages could be seen on  
some islands & cultivated  
plots in places. Some of  
the islets were lay off  
in square fields to <sup>the</sup>  
peaked summits but many  
were covered by bushes,  
grass & pine trees. No  
glaciers were seen. At  
the port of Kobe were many  
brown birds, hawking  
about the harbor like gulls  
& in habits like the Egyptian  
Kites of Africa. This is  
the only bird of prey I  
have seen here. The  
first part of the trip west out  
of Kobe was amid many  
sampan with their fore & aft  
sails braced by bamboo poles.  
Many were loaded & sailing for



1 hole to discharge cargo.

● Weather cool, not humid like ashore. Sky partly overcast.

● (3) During the night we ~~to~~ encountered a severe wind storm. At daybreak we passed thru the narrow straits of Shimonozeaki

● ~~into the~~ and out of the Inland Sea of Japan. Weather misty but sea smooth. Just after lunch we had a heavy thunder shower in which the sea

● smoke stack was struck & great patches of paint stripped off the rear side. Reached Nagasaki at 5 P. M. &

● moved slowly up the long narrow entrance. The bay is beautifully hilly & wooded with islands at the entrance. There is little sign of habitation until you get well up the bay to Nagasaki itself. ~~At the~~



town lies at the base of some hills on a narrow strip of beach dissected by canals of dirty water. The water of the harbour is also dirty ~~and~~ due to its shallowness.

We took on coal here, the barges coming off to meet us loaded with men & women coal heavers. These built ladders up the side of the vessel from the coal barges & passed up the coal in baskets from one person to another. At 6 P.M. we went ashore & did some shopping. The streets are very narrow, only a few feet wide & there are no carriages or autos or horse drawn carts here. The place is dead now - the hotels empty owing to the absence of Russian ships. Now it is only a



cooling station as no  
agriculture or population  
is found in the back  
country owing to its mountainous  
nature. The hotels were so  
poor that we had to  
return to the ship to dine  
at 8 P.M. Dined ashore  
to chaperon 4 girls, the  
2 Davenport Misses & 2  
Wedges. We rode about  
the lighted streets & shopped  
for post cards & baskets.  
Purchased at 10, 30

(4) Left Nagasaki at daylight.  
Sea calm; weather hot.  
The 4<sup>th</sup> was celebrated by a  
dinner & a dance afterward.

(5) Weather continued warm.  
Saw several high rocks or islets  
at sundown one within  
a few miles of us. No bird  
life or fish on the sea.



⑥ In the morning we were  
off Fomora + could see  
plainly the mountains  
summits of the island  
+ the great cliffs on the east  
coast. Weather bright +  
dead calm. A few flying  
fish seen but no birds.  
The interior of Fomora is  
forest inhabited by fierce  
head hunting Malay tribes  
of several distinct language  
groups who do not  
understand one another.  
The Japanese are exterminating  
these people.

⑦ Sighted the Island of  
Fuzon at daybreak +  
kept close to the coast  
all day. The country of  
Fuzon was heavily wooded  
+ mountainous. Some  
of the distant ranges



appeared ~~very~~ quite high, perhaps 6,000 feet. The shore was at times only 4 or 5 miles distance & the beaches could be seen. No huts or fires or sign of habitations were visible. Dropped anchor at dark about 8 P.M. in Manila Bay opposite Cavite & waited for daylight before entering port.

⑧ Saturday. Went into dock at 8 A.M. after inspection by the doctor. The bay of Manila is a gigantic affair so large that the opposite shores are only made out by the mountains & hills inland. Day bright & hot. Reflection on white streets very bright & annoying. Went to Manila Hotel not far from the pier. Felt very cool & breezy. Found McGregor at the Bureau of Science. He showed me about



the place. This largely chemical  
& medical with geology  
botany & zoology. Seal was  
there working on the fish  
collection but he has all  
the invertebrate animals  
also on exhibition. He  
showed me a window or  
screen made of a very thin  
flat clam of a pearly white  
translucent effect of pearly  
These windows let in consider-  
able light and I saw some  
in use at the hotel & in  
several homes & clubs.

Seal showed me a black coral  
used by Chinese for bracelets,  
also sponges. There were  
large living cobras from Java  
same as Indian species, also  
the deadly slender rice snake.  
Returned to hotel for lunch  
& dined with younglings & the 2  
Morriser girls of S.F. Then  
we took a drive to Santa Cruz



subberb + looked at Louise Brown's  
embroidery factory, later we  
went to the Bilibid Prison  
at 4:30 + saw prisoners parade  
with a drill with band  
accompaniment. A Stanford  
Botany assistant Copeland was  
in the Bureau of Science. He  
has charge of the Dept. of  
Agriculture but is specialized  
on ferns. Cox, the head of the  
bureau is also a Stanford  
graduate. Baker a Stanford  
Botanist has charge of Entomology.  
Dined with Seal + his  
wife at her boarding house +  
then returned to the hotel  
to a dance.

① At 10 A.M. Youngling +  
the 2 brownie girls + I took  
a motor ride to Los Baños  
40 miles out of town. Very  
hot + sultry. Road had  
well made. Passed through  
many native villages.



the way led thru rice fields  
& pastures where carabos &  
Indian yebu cattle were  
grazing. Fields of corn,

cane & bananas were often  
seen on the roadside & forests  
covered the hillsides. Las  
Banos are hot springs on  
the shores of a grand lagoon of  
fresh water. They are baths in  
tubs only & are not sulphur  
in nature. Rained at noon  
a few minutes. Reached

Manila at 4 P.M. Seal &  
his wife then took me  
out to the aquarium. There  
saw many coral reef  
fish <sup>never</sup> before saw in  
captivity. They were different  
from those seen at Honolulu.  
There was also a sea snake  
the poisonous yellow one banded  
by brown. There snakes are



after leaving the bathing  
beach + also out at sea. They  
will take no food in the  
tanks + so gradually starve  
to death altho the fish they  
normally eat are offered to  
them. Sharks also have this  
habit of refusing food +  
cannot be exhibited when adult.  
The water is changed only  
once a year but is aerated  
every day by an engine +  
the tanks are connected with  
a large storage reservoir. We  
then took a drive to Fort  
McKintley + along the Passif  
River. At 6 P. M. we drove  
about the Suneta Park where  
many people were walking  
or listening to the band concert.  
Automobiles + carriages were many  
about around the circular  
drive filled by the American  
families, Spaniards + Filipinos.  
This social parade takes place



every afternoon at dusk, The men were all dressed in white duck + wore straw hats + made an immaculate <sup>uniform</sup> picture never seen in the U.S. or Europe. Dined on the Tanager at night went with Youngling + girls to a dance hall at Santa Ana where Soldiers + sailors dance. The place had a large floor space + a good orchestra + quite a few of the better class Americans were there. The soldiers dance the ~~and~~ Triphino girls ~~are~~ employed by the hall. The one step is the favorite dance with a few waltzes + fox-trots. Returned to Tanager at midnight.

(10) Monday. Spent the morning having my passport visaed by the B.C. for Hongkong and did some shopping on the Escalita + in the Manila hotel where they have many ladies hats and



embroidery & baskets to sell.

- The shops up town have only European goods for sale.
- I was surprised to find that the Spanish language has already (in 18 years) fallen into disuse by the natives
- so that very few understand as much Spanish as they do English. In ten more years Spanish will doubtless be extinct. The natives talk among themselves their native language so that few of them use English constantly or speak it well.
- The town of Manila has a very neat & attractive appearance & is very sanitary.
- This is a model Tropical city owing to the American rule & the improvements made by them. The whole water -



front from the ancient  
Spanish walls of the city  
is laid out in a beautiful  
park ~~sans to~~ lawn covered  
with the luneta or circular  
driveway in the center &  
the Nizanda Hotel surrounding  
the whole. I have seen  
nowhere in the tropics a  
better or more sanitary  
city. The people ~~etc~~ or  
natives show no diseases  
practically & there are  
few cripple or beggars seen  
in the city. The usual  
sort of conveyance here is  
a small hooded dog cart  
drawn by a pony & called  
a calesa. It is peculiar  
to the country & driven by a  
native & fairly well gated pony.  
Two fruits near to none



- were seen at Manila in the markets. One, the mangostine a peculiar fruit size of a pear & brown hard exterior. Inside are several large black seeds with a fine silky white pulp of fine acid flavor somewhat logan like.

This fruit has no relationship to a mango. <sup>It is the Zapote Chico</sup> Another fruit is the ~~same~~ <sup>same</sup>, also brown outside with four large black seeds within but the whole interior is edible & sweet in flavor but not acid or so fine as the mangostine. The Seals took me to a ~~restaurant~~ <sup>restaurant</sup> cafe where we had Manila mangos they are large yellow ones of very fine flavor. A common ~~of other~~ <sup>of other</sup> fruits seen in the markets were bananas, mangoes and apples. A common growth on the Pasig river



was the Pistia floating in  
masses as in Africa. The  
boat left the wharf at 4 P. M.  
A large number of Americans  
were there to bid us goodbye.  
The sunset at the mouth of  
Manila Bay was gorgeous  
brilliant golden. At dark  
we passed the fortified  
island of Corrigedor at the  
entrance to the bay.

- (1) Weather absolutely  
smooth sea or even  
swell. I have never crossed  
so large a body of water as  
the China Sea & found it so  
smooth as a mill pond.  
A Petersburg coal could have  
done as well. No bird life. Saw  
a few flying fish. A dance  
on the boat deck took place at night.
- (2) In the morning we sighted  
several islands in front of



Hongkong. After breakfast  
we spent the morning steaming  
up the long narrow harbour.  
Country green with grass, no  
bare soil or rock showing.  
On some side hills I saw  
small trees or bushes growing.  
Weather very hot & humid,  
like our midsummer.  
Took rooms at P. M. at  
Hongkong Hotel where most of  
steamer passengers stopped.  
Weather very oppressive & hot  
without any cooling breezes.  
Temperature however not  
high 78 max. Took a trolley  
ride east of city along water-  
front. A few bathing resorts  
with children bathing seen  
about 2 miles out. The hills  
are wild & uncultivated & grow  
tall pine trees, small & gnarled  
like those of Japan. In the  
gardens were peaches, grapes  
& pines. After dinner I took



a ride on the cable car to the top of the hill at the Peak Hotel with Misses Hedges & Day. The town & bay looked very brilliant with its many lights. No movement of vessels of <sup>any</sup> sort is allowed in the harbour after dark so everything in the bay was quite stationary.

- (13) Spent the day at the hotel. At night took the ferry across over to Kowloon on the mainland. Here there are large houses & wide asphaltum streets in European style. The Canton railroad terminates here. Misses Hedges & Day were with me. Weather very hot & sultry, temperature near 89.

- (14) Embarked on the Steamer Hailan for Foochow at 4 P. M. As soon as we left Hongkong the weather was cool & breezy in the channel & along the coast & open sea.



- Saichin fruit or Chinese <sup>nuts</sup> were in the market fresh. The pulp inside is white & very juicy & sweetish. Another <sup>called</sup>
- Lomans - yellow grape like fruit, was seen in bunches at Hongkong. Seen absolutely
- smooth without smell & at night ~~the~~ the moon was full & sky clear. Sunset & sunrise very beautiful with fleecy cumulous clouds on horizon.

- (15) Steamed up the bay in the morning & dropped anchor at the port of Swatow at 8 A.M. Entrance a wide bay but water yellow & shallow. Opposite the town the hills come down to the coast & are very rocky & covered by large boulders in wild confusion. A few trees seen



in the gulches, but land  
chiefly grass covered & denuded  
of trees. Country back of Suifu  
a great plain with rocky  
ridges far inland. Two large  
towns some 30 miles up the  
river supply the port with  
trade. Streets about port rather  
wide & neat. Houses of several  
stories as in Kowloon. Steamers  
bring bean-cakes chiefly as  
imports from other Chinese  
ports. In fruit market  
I saw laichis, loquats,  
yellow watermelons, mangoes,  
barrañas, pears, grape-fruit,  
but no vegetables practically.  
Brass-work, pewter, lac,  
& porcelain is manufactured  
here. Many pomelo trees seen  
in blossom. Left port at  
5:30 P.M. weather clear



with a light breeze. Took  
● lunch at the Astor Hotel, the  
only one in town. It is small  
& neat & owned by an Englishman.  
The coinage in Swatow is  
● confusing & unreliable. The  
Hong Kong money circulates  
at par, also Mexican pesos but  
the Chinese silver dollars are  
● of various sorts & often at a  
discount as there is no  
uniform coinage backed by  
the government. The coinage  
is left to local banks for  
control. China shows much  
contrast to Japan. There  
● are no small tiled roofed  
houses here but instead  
much diversity, the usual  
house being a long one  
● of several stories each with  
an overhanging porch. The  
women dress diversely also &  
~~look of~~ several different types  
● of physique are to be seen.  
This applies to the men equally.  
Men were seen with queues, the  
hair being cropped short as in Japan



I have seen <sup>water</sup> birds at harbor of  
Hong Kong elsewhere in China.  
The British influence at  
Swatow is strong. They have  
a post office of their own + various  
post officials + many English  
signs are seen on the shops.  
The steamers in the harbor  
were all British. Night clear  
with full moon, sea dead  
calm. <sup>On the harbor were</sup> ~~eight~~ <sup>many</sup> gray ships <sup>moored</sup> <sup>along</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>shore</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>harbor</sup>.

(16) Reached Amoy at 7 AM. <sup>point</sup>  
Country very similar to  
Swatow. Across from the  
city of Amoy ~~is~~ a rocky  
hill with great dark granite  
boulders topping it. Trees  
grow between the rocks +  
large houses reared their  
white or terra cotta colored walls  
amid the green trees. Hundreds  
of junks with rice matting  
poles were moored along  
the water front of the city. Went  
ashore on the European Island  
and visited the ~~King~~ George



Hotel at 11:AM. Sun very bright &

- hot. In the afternoon I went ashore on the Amoy side & took a peep into this old Chinese city which is said to be the filthiest in all China. The water front or Bund as it is called here by Indian usage has
- many buildings of several stories. Behind these however there is a maze of narrow streets running in every direction & so twisted that it was very difficult for me to find my way back again into the waterfront.
- Shops & houses lined the streets but they were so narrow that the sun very seldom shone upon them. They were flagged by granite blocks 8 inches x 2 feet in size. The
- smells or the filth was not very apparent. Water is carried in buckets from the river there being no other source. Sewage
- there is none yet. The place is not very vile. Insects such as the house fly are rare owing to absence of horse manure & have



no doubt. Black pigs +  
pariah dogs were everywhere  
on the streets. The dogs are said  
to be without owners + live about  
the city anywhere. I saw  
a few of the men in swim-  
ming in the harbour but this is  
a recent art + few of them  
are able to swim altho they  
live on the rivers in junks.  
The women never come near  
the water to bath. The men +  
boys go half clothed but the  
women + girls never do being  
more careful in this regard than  
the Japanese. A tiger was  
recently killed on the <sup>European</sup> island which it swam one  
morning from Amoy Island.  
It was heard calling + later  
phased into a narrow street  
between two houses + shot  
from a ~~at~~ house top by the  
chief of police. One was  
recently shot on Houghong  
island also which it reached  
by swimming.



① We left Amoy at noon. Weather bright + warm with a gentle head breeze. The entrance to the harbour is marked by several islands + ~~many~~ stone walled forts were seen on all the prominent points guarding the entrance. Cannon in places were in sight, <sup>mounted</sup> on round stone platforms.

Steamed along the coast in quiet water without any apparent swell. The atmosphere excessively moist like that of Washington in summer. All my clothes hanging in room were damp + moist.

● Safely match scratching surfaces were so soft that they are useless. I have seldom seen a more saturated climate. Night hot so slept on deck where it was comfortable. Two lady missionaries came up from Amoy with us. They report bandits in the back country more prevalent since revolution than formerly. Tigers common + often caught in traps in their districts.



(18) Dropped anchor at daylight  
at mouth of Min River to wait  
for tide to turn as river is  
too shallow for the Hailan.  
Entered the mouth of the River at  
10 AM. + steamed up. Water a  
dirty brown. Hills bordering  
river terraced to summits by  
hundreds of short terraces on  
which tea was formerly grown  
but they are now abandoned  
owing to want of market for  
this grade of tea. Valley given  
over to rice fields. Here & there  
were villages with many  
junks in the foreground.  
Forts of stone walls & cement  
ramparts stood at entrance  
of the harbour. Some of the  
mountains were high about  
4,000 feet but without forests  
only green, short grass on their  
summits. Prof. C.R. Kellogg  
met me at Pagoda Island  
where the steamer anchors as the  
river is too shallow to go further.



up. We took a launch from  
here & journeyed up river  
1 1/2 hrs, arrived at Foochow  
at 1 P.M. The river is subject  
to tide as far as Foochow but  
it is shallow in many places.  
The city has small narrow streets  
paved by large flat blocks of granite.  
~~of the fields about the~~ The population  
is about 1,000,000. many of the  
people live on boat in the river  
& never come ashore. They have lived  
this way on the water for many  
generations. About the city are  
rice fields where they grow  
2 crops of rice a year. The first  
crop is already harvested & the  
second one is growing well  
being planted before the first  
is harvested. In the winter they  
often plant wheat in these same  
fields making 3 crops a year. The  
land is heavily fertilized to stand  
such a drain. The climate is  
very hot, the humidity usually about  
90, the year round, abundant.  
winter there is no frost the



coldest weather being about  $34^{\circ}\text{F}$ .  
The mission school is situated  
on a hill overlooking the city.  
The buildings are large & roomy  
& fine shade trees adorn the  
grounds. I saw here a  
"Lai-chi" tree in fruit. It has  
small leaves & hard wood & looks  
like a holly somewhat. Many  
birds were seen in the trees.  
In the school they have a large  
collection of local birds made  
by a *Lay* hermit in Fouchow.  
Mammals are also represented  
in the collection. Stopped with  
Kellogg in his house. We took  
dinner at the Y.M.C.A., a  
large new building across the  
river under Chinese manage-  
ment.

(19) Went shopping with Kellogg  
after ~~dinner~~ breakfasting with  
Jones the President of the mission.  
There are great numbers of birds  
in the trees at the mission. The  
dial bird a sort of which is common,  
black magpies, & a large black  
robin are also common. I have never



- seen birds more abundant  
 in the U.S.A. It is a great  
 contrast to Japan. The Chinese  
 in the school I learned change  
 their names several times in  
 life. In childhood they are known  
 as little brother or by nick names  
 & later when they go to a  
 college they change to their  
 family name & after graduation  
 they assume still another name  
 which sticks in adult life.

- The money system is quite  
 bad here. There is big money  
 such as Hong Kong silver currency  
 or gold & then small money  
 or Chinese local currency.  
 The little money is about 1000 of  
 less than the big but it varies &  
 is indefinite & dishonest. The  
 family name is mentioned  
 first among the Chinese & then  
 follows a middle name showing  
 the generation usually & finally  
 the given name.

(20) K. Lloyd & I got away from  
 Hanchow at 6 P.M. in a  
 house boat with six baskets of goods.



fit. The two bird taxidermists  
went with us. We sailed  
down the river on the ebb tide  
which helped us immensely.  
The boat was large size with  
large cabin. There were <sup>several</sup>  
of a family of Chinese, 3 men  
& two women & children who  
lived in the stern of the boat.  
About midnight we reached an  
anchorage opposite the mouth  
of a small stream or back  
which we had to ascend.  
As soon as the tide turned  
& flood began we started  
at soon after midnight.  
The men & women helped  
the boat along by rowing  
all the way as it was calm.  
Kellogg & I slept on deck  
forward where there was a  
fine breeze but the rowers  
who stood over us annoyed us  
somewhat.

(2) We landed at ~~sun~~ daylight  
at a small village & took porters  
to Longton where we expected to  
find Andrews. At the village we



- hired 2 sedan chairs & rode along  
● with the porters the 6 miles  
to Songton where we arrived  
at 9:30. The country we passed  
through was chiefly rice fields.  
● About the River village were field  
guillet, taro, beans & other  
vegetables, in the roadside  
grew grasses, pennis  
● loidii, ash trees, yellow bullets  
(mongdaung) a round grape fruit,  
candle trees which have leaves &  
bark like our cottonwoods. At  
Songton we found Andrews  
had moved over to Futting so  
we had to engage another lot  
● of porters but this took until  
noon as the other porters refused  
to go further. At noon we left  
Songton & climbed out of the  
● valley & dropped down to Futting.  
The trip over the pass was hard  
but the roadside was very  
interesting. Bushes of various sorts  
● grew along the roadside. Ferns  
chiefly polypodium were very  
abundant. A rose tree with white  
flowers was abundant. Sword.



One of the common large shade trees about villages is the Banyan, a species without aerial roots, and great extent. grass & other sorts grow about springs on the hillside. The trees consisted of a small pine, a wide leaved spruce with the foliage of a yew tree & bamboo. A great variety of other trees grew in places lower down but the species were not familiar to me. Reached the camp at Hantsing about 5 P. M. & found it pitched under a large tree near some Chinese houses on ~~the~~ the south side of the valley. Andrews & his wife, Harry Caldwell & his son Elmer were there. They had had several chances at tigers but were in each case unfortunate. At Fongton Pass a tiger had killed a dog near their camp & then left part of it which they used for bait. The tiger returned & took the bait but failed to spring the trap. Another tiger & a small cub was seen by one of the men but he failed to shoot the cub owing to fear of the mother. Very few of the Chinese here



have slant eyes most of them  
• being round eyed like Europeans.  
Their noses are ~~all~~ short wide  
with nostrils pointing outwards  
• & decidedly platyrrhine like <sup>Am.</sup>  
monkeys. Tigers are here  
very fond of dogs & prefer them  
as food to goats or other domestic  
• animals. They will take any  
chance to obtain one. There is  
an well known instance here told  
by H. Caldwell of a tiger coming  
into a house at broad daylight  
while some Chinese were feasting  
& taking a dog from under the  
table & boldly walking off with  
it. They never climb trees according  
• to Caldwell. Their voice is deep &  
growing <sup>resembling a thunder</sup> interrupted by savage  
growls. Pigs & goats are also  
• much sought by tigers. Man-  
eaters are rare. Caldwell has  
shot 6 tigers & seen many  
others at which he has shot  
• but has never been charged  
by any. Caldwell says bears occur  
up the main River near Yenching  
especially in fall in fruit & nut regions.



Rabbits occur in Tonglón pass  
also porcupines. Muntjacs  
are common in all forest country.

(22) Andrews caught several  
spring mice in the mouse  
traps. We all went fishing  
at 9 A.M. in the pools of the  
creek with some <sup>fish</sup> poison prepared  
by the Chinese from a vegetable.  
This poison is a dark brown & granular  
sticky mass + is added to the water  
from a sack tied to a pole. The  
fish are made sick & exhaust  
for 20 + come to the surface  
where they are caught in nets  
by the Chinese. Eels are common  
here & many small ones were  
caught of two sorts a green & a black  
species. We caught also a  
barbel, & 2 chubs & a minnow.

Several species of ophiophagous were  
taken by Chinese men. Birds are  
not common. We saw 2 king  
fishers, a bullbill, oriole & chickadee.  
In the late afternoon we set 4 steel  
traps for tigers using pine drops as  
bait. The drops were tied to trees



- by a wire + hauled after which  
no good means of attracting a  
tiger. Both Caldwell + Andrews  
were up on the hillside with a  
spot of bait for waiting for tiger  
until sundown. No tigers  
were seen by any of us. Our  
camp at Tulsing is beautifully  
situated under a great  
spreading banyan tree  
with the road. Nearby is a large  
gum tree, fig, and a few  
candle trees near the  
cluster of houses below us.  
Weather very warm but usually  
abreeze during the afternoon. The  
hillside are largely covered by  
small second growth trees  
+ some spaces. No bamboo  
is near the camp.
- (23) Caught no tigers on the  
traps on hillside baited by live  
dogs. Went out early with  
Andrews + turned dogs loose.  
Went swimming in the pool at  
10 AM. Water lukewarm.  
Weather hot in the afternoon



As I set more traps on  
edge of rice fields & then  
tied the dogs to the tiger traps  
There was again at 10 P.M. but  
it lasted only a few minutes -  
but the thunder & lightning  
continued all day night

(24) Day cloudy but very  
sultry. In the tiger traps  
there was only nothing.  
So we turned the dogs loose &  
they returned home. The rat  
traps caught only 2 Spring rats  
& one shrew in some 60 traps.  
Everyone went bird hunting  
but without great success. There  
are few birds here & these only  
of a few species. Most of them  
are bullbills, dial birds, chickadees  
Redbilled mayflies, 2 species of king  
fishers, orioles & laughing thrushes.  
The bushes in flower are a white  
rose, a mayrtle (Mayra) a pink  
flowered Dacrydium & a few Salvia  
Compositae were not seen in flower.  
Caldwell says that a Sambar  
Deer has been shot near Yampung  
up the Min River, also serows, a black



- bear + a small species of Muntjac
- different from the common one.
- The Foochow language extends only about 20 miles in a radius from the city beyond which
- to the south there is Amoy language which is very different & cannot be understood by the Methodist missionaries or the Foochow Chinese. The difference is as great as between English & French.
- This sort of language difference extends all over China. The Mandarin or official Chinese is understood by educated Chinese in cities to a few individuals only however & is not understood in the country by coolies at all. There are seven different tones in Foochow for each word giving it very different meanings & this makes the language very difficult for a foreigner. In other Chinese dialects there are usually only 5 tones.

(25) Took up all the traps & moved camp over to Sing Sing monastery. The tigers did not



come to any of the three places  
where we had large traps.  
Caldwell had set the large trap  
where he saw a new track.

In the mouse traps there  
was only one water rat. On  
our way up the mountain  
side to Elwigham Caldwell  
jumped a muntjac &  
shot it or all of us shot  
into it finally. It was a  
fine large ♂. The stomach  
contents was leaves, only  
not a blade of grass. The  
leaves were a purple flower  
pea like wisteria. In places  
on the mountain & around the falls  
we saw fine groves of fir trees  
with their jade green cones standing  
erect. The day was cloudy &  
pleasant. Shot 2 cow herons, white  
with brown necks. They are much  
like the African ibis, following  
the cattle about & feeding about  
their feet. There were in places  
some blue wood pigeons, one of  
which Caldwell shot. The cow  
herons were nesting in one of the



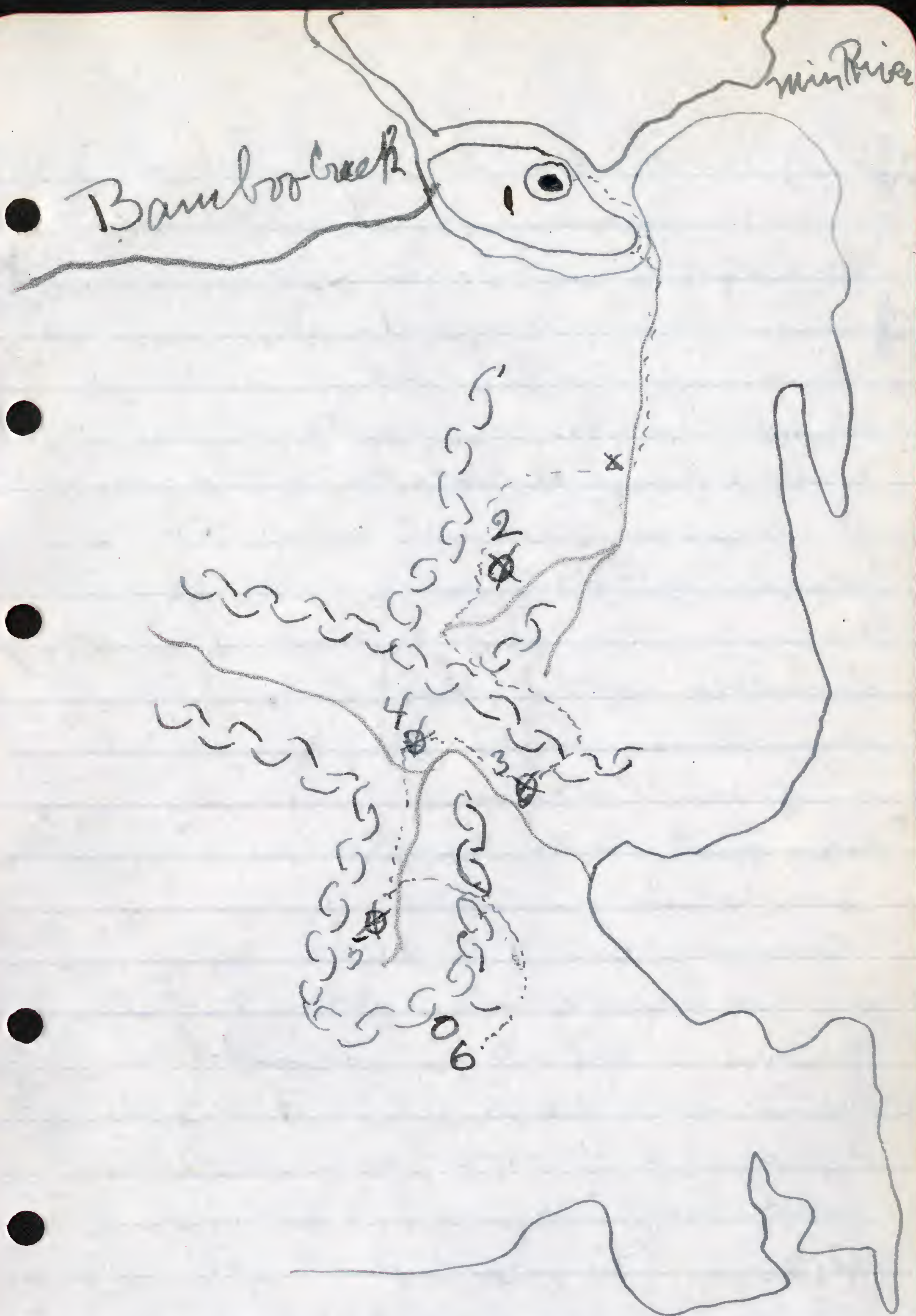
big game near Heng Hiong. At  
this town we stopped for lunch.  
An old friend of Caldwell, a  
tiger hunter, said there were reports  
of tigers on the mountain  
near by. Near the city is a  
small rocky hill a rendezvous  
for civets & small cats. The  
monastery is situated up  
a creek in the mountains  
in a small narrow valley  
amid forest. A fine stream of mountain  
water is piped to the monastery  
in bamboo pipes. There are  
some 20 Chinese priests here who  
are very friendly. They gave  
us the whole upper tier of buildings  
for camp in. During the  
evening & again at dawn they  
beat drums on the temple  
& went thru mystic rites  
to drive away evil spirits.  
Our road led across the Heng Hiong  
river over stone bridges of granite.  
Small temples of peculiar  
architecture were to be seen  
in the fields bordering the road  
above Heng Hiong.



Kelly told me that <sup>many</sup>  
of the mission students  
who were born in Foochow City  
said when questioned that they  
had never crossed the bridge  
~~to~~ & entered the south  
city or Foochow proper on the  
island. They would over  
travel out of their province on  
the range of their language.  
Between Foochow & Amoy <sup>the</sup> ~~there~~  
there is another language  
so different that the missionaries  
cannot understand any of it  
nor do <sup>the</sup> Chinese of Foochow <sup>either</sup>  
This sort of thing keeps them  
at home & there so slowly that  
they do not even know the  
different parts of their own city.  
In going from Foochow to Amoy  
3 languages are necessary to converse  
with the natives

Cook	Hor Ming	} Chinese Names of coolies
Ass. "	Ping Sian	
Helper	<del>Qat</del> Lo-li	
Hunter	He Hunk La La-la	





- 1 Hoochow
- 2 Longton
- 4 Leng Thong
- 3 Hutsing
- 5 Ling Loh

6 Lak Wang  
Tiger Hunt A.C.H



(26) Our results in the 60 mouse traps were only 1 spring mouse. A fair number of new birds were shot during the morning. At noon we drove a hillside for wild boar but ~~to~~ without seeing or hearing any game. A few tracks of pigs seen in the rice fields nearby which are still unharvested. Wild boar go solitary usually or at most a ♀ with several young. Caldwell has only shot one in China. Andrews came in from the last camp at 2 P.M. We were visited by a heavy rain storm from 4 o'clock to 7 ~~to~~ accompanied by thunder. This storm prevented us from setting out any traps for the night. Kellogg & I were out setting traps for tiger & we both got caught & thoroughly soaked.

(27) Caldwell caught 2 spring rats & one water rat in one of his rat traps but there was nothing in ~~our~~ my mouse traps.



At dusk A. + Caldwell knuckled

- down several bats of 2 species which lived in the roof of the temple. One was a large *Scotophilus* ~~Eptesicus~~ & the other - black

- *Myotis*. I set out a line of steel traps with Caldwell down the creek where he caught a water mongoose yesterday.

- (28) Rained about midnight + again at dawn. Caldwell caught a large rat size and appearance of *Cricetomys*. Altogether we trapped 15 rats, 13 of them Spiny rats, 1 water rat + one black rat in the monastery. Six large

- *Scotophilus* were also taken with switches by A + C. at the monastery where they roost during the day beneath the tiles of the roof. Caldwell caught a large rat size of and appearance of an African *Cricetomys*. Caught 2 quarter snakes in the P.M. in rat traps.

- (29) Another large rat was caught by Andrews in a steel trap where the first one was trapped yesterday. Andrews + Kellogg



went over to another monastery  
north of this one where a tiger  
has been reported. Kellogg  
told me last night of the great  
ignorance of most Chinese. Few  
of them realize that the world is  
round or that it travels ~~about~~  
around the sun. Nor do they  
know the nature of the stars.  
A Chinaman in giving a lecture  
on the Panchama came to its benefits  
to China spent all his lecture  
time explaining this to the audience  
that the world was round. The  
worship in the ~~Buddhist~~ <sup>Buddhist</sup> temple  
here goes on regularly day & night  
but only one or two priests take part.  
There is tolling of a gong at dusk  
with thunder from a drum. At  
4 A.M. there is some drumming &  
tolling also and at sunrise again.  
The inner court of the main temple  
has large gilt figures of ~~Buddha~~ <sup>Buddha</sup> from  
the ceiling are suspended square  
lanterns. On the floor are rows of  
~~few~~ prayer mats but the whole  
interior is dingy & crude.



(30) We caught only one weasel today in the steel traps. There were no rats or mice in the rat traps. I shot a few greenjits, a tailor bird + a blue magpie. During the night it rained + there was distant thunder + lightning. In the P.M. a wind storm visited us with heavy rain.

(31) At daylight Caldwell went out for pigs but saw nothing in the rice fields across the valley. The weasel I caught yesterday was quite different from the ones caught at Longton by Andrews. It was small + dark brown above with yellowish belly while the others were light tawny yellow both above + below the belly being merging in color with the back. Caldwell departed for the monastery across the mountains where he is hunting for tigers. I went up to the upper traps after breakfast + found a ♀ *Polucivus*, *Paradoxurus* in a steel trap. Day cloudy + very humid + without any breeze. Caldwell says the



Chinese have only one name  
for the several species of porcel-  
lains & are very poor naturalists  
& do not distinguish many  
mammals by distinct names.

Aug 11) The tigers hunting  
A. C. & K. returned  
today from the monastery  
across the mountains  
northwest among tigers.  
They were not able to  
kill goats & could not  
enter the tigers without  
bait either to them or  
the traps. One came with  
a dog which they had  
used as bait for the large  
trap. Day after tomorrow  
within a couple of days I can  
see the large Pashu  
shang called *sunshu*  
in the monastery.

② Night very hot & oppressive  
without any breeze. We took  
up all the traps in the morning  
& packed the outfit for the



return trip to Tachow, There  
was nothing caught in  
the traps except one Spring  
rat. I took several pictures  
of the monastery, the day  
being clear & bright. In the  
fields at the monastery they  
grow much indigo, the plant  
has the appearance of the peanut  
plant. The fruit trees seen  
at the monastery are a few persimmons  
& pomegranates. Rice fields in the  
mountain are planted to wheat  
from which they make their  
bread. Many fields are devoted  
to peanuts which are very  
small, size of peas only. In the  
afternoon at 3 P.M. we had  
a very heavy rain storm which  
lasted until 4:30 & was  
accompanied by much thunder  
& lightning. This prevented  
our porters from arriving so  
we could not go down to  
Kuang Hsing & trap civet  
cats on the small hill near  
the town. Caldwell says this



hill is filled by burrows where  
the civets & mungones live.  
The night was cool.

③ Every morning early the  
monks found various wooden  
boards & images making  
a dull rhythm which often  
awakens us. Most of the priests  
are very poor & ignorant  
criminal but the head priest is  
very friendly & a good manager.  
The priests harvest rice, indigo,  
peanuts, sweet-potatoes & so  
the winter wheat. They also  
make considerable revenue  
from the sale of wood & trees  
for charcoal. We left at  
dusk for the journey to the  
houseboat at Hoi-ni, 21  
miles away. We all walked to  
Kung Hing 5 miles away in  
the cool morning & then took  
chairs the rest of the way. Saw  
many egrets & brown cows  
in the field. Reached Longwin  
summit at noon where the



- 1 - Mammals of Hantsing etc.  
 Tiger - Blue - Seen twice by Caldwell at  
 Longton & often by others  
 Tiger - One small one seen &  
 shot at by Hla Hla at Longton.  
 A dog killed by one at Longton  
 pass but returned to body with  
 out getting caught in trap & eat  
 the dog remains.
- 2 Felis leopardus - Said to occur  
 at Ling Shih. Never seen by Caldwell  
 but seen by Hla Hla. *Bam*
- 3 - Felis (longtailed) One killed  
 by a tiger at Longton, skin & skull  
 preserved *Yah<sup>red</sup> Mah* (Cat)
- 4 - Raccoon dog - Two caught  
 at north dogs one at Longton  
 & other at Hantsing
- 5 - Felis (pencil haired) Purchased at  
 Hantsing
- 6 - Felis (spotted & striped) Purchased  
 at Hantsing, 2.
- 7 Water Mongoos - 2 caught by  
 Caldwell, one at Longton, other  
 at Hantsing *Sah<sup>red</sup> Tee<sup>red</sup>* - *ah<sup>red</sup> after*
- 8 Mongoos (striped faced) Purchased  
 & caught at Yempring by Caldwell
- 9 - Weasel *Yell<sup>red</sup> Tee<sup>red</sup>* Caught at Longton
- 10 - Pangolin - One caught by Caldwell  
 at Hantsing - *Sah<sup>red</sup> dee*



See short al.

- See shot at Tongtön &  
Hulung. Food wisteria foliage.
- 11 - Muntjac - Common - Tongtön &  
Hulung. Food wisteria foliage.
- 12 - Muntjac - (red large) Yempring  
Shot by Caldwell
- 13 - Muntjac (blue) One shot at  
Yempring by Caldwell Strong
- 14 - Boar - A few occur in mountains  
everywhere, usually solitary or in  
family & young. Caldwell has  
only shot one. Ya - deer (pig)
- 15 - Serow - Reported on mountains  
near Tongtön, at Henglong &  
Fung Siok. Also at Yempring where  
A & C hunted them. Caldwell  
has never shot one or seen one.  
Sang young (goat)
- 16 - Civet - Very common. Not  
ban-jak rings  
caught by us. Shot by Ha-ha  
at Fung Siok, Henglong also
- 17 - Lepus <sup>Toe</sup> One rabbit seen at  
Tongtön & another at Hulung  
by Caldwell but not shot
- 18 - Hystrix - Occur at Tongtön  
in sword grass & at Fung Siok  
also. Ho - Hea pig
- 19 - Cricetings. Two caught in  
steel trap at Fung Siok.



# Tigers — Tahoo

at Tongtong

Blue tiger seen at close range  
by Caldwell in a rice terrace. At  
first he thought it was a man  
dressed in blue color. Could have  
shot him but another man in field  
close by he did not take the risk.  
Seven tigers seen at Tongtong  
by whole village, one of which  
was a blue one which would  
show it to be a color phase.

Blue tiger seen in rice fields  
for some minutes at Tongtong  
& then it walked away & a  
normal colored one appeared &  
followed it away.

Tiger mate in the spring in  
March & April & are then quite  
risky & bold. They are not  
suspicious & are easily obtained.  
Caldwell has shot all his  
tigers in the winter & spring  
when the air is cool & the  
vegetation is killed by frost  
& very little cover left for  
animals. There are in the  
winter few people in the  
fields & more in the forest  
gathering fire wood & charcoal.



As in the summer, Caldwell  
has never been charged by tigers.  
In one instance, 3 Chinese were  
charged after going at a tiger  
& he wounded all 3 of them slightly.  
A tiger at Fulsing wounded  
a dozen men after being  
rounded up by a hundred  
villagers. There are many other  
instances of tigers charging.

A Chinese hunter at Hengfeng  
was charged but escaped after the  
tiger had been badly wounded by  
a dozen or more hunters.

At Anuy the tigers live in  
caves or can be driven in by  
dogs. They are hunted in this  
way, the hunter crawling into  
the cave with a torch & shooting  
the beast by shining it.

Rat = Chia

Bat = Bing-hope  
flat



20 Spiny rat - Abundant everywhere near stone walls + rice terraces at Hailung + Ling Siok.

21 Springs (water-rat) a few caught in rice fields in water.

22 Springs (large) 2 caught at Ling Siok in forest.

23 Springs monogenic - Caught in monastery at Ling Siok.

24 Sorex - Two caught at Hailung in forest.

25 Pachyura muskrat - Said to be common in houses at Hailung + in villages. Cha-mangchee

26 Squirrel (red bellied Gray) One shot at Longtan + another at ~~Hailung~~ Ling Siok in forest.

27 Raccoon - a large squirrel said to occur at Ling Siok forest by Caldwell. Hoo chee

28 Chipmunk - Said to occur in forest at Ling Siok.

29 Muskrat (brown) Common in tiles at Hailung.

30 Muskrat (black) Common in



Wiles of monastery at Ling Siok.

31 Eptesicus - Common at  
Ling Siok monastery

32 Scotophilus - One taken at  
Ling Siok monastery

33 Ursus - A black bear said to  
occur near Yenching in the fall  
~~Heeng~~

34 Canis (red wolf) Said to  
occur only in winter, common then  
on mts at Hengfeng, Sung

35 Monkey - a small ape  
said to occur in mts above &  
beyond Yenching. Hanch

36 Sambar deer - A specimen  
seen in Yenching market last  
year but a stray; very rare in Fokien

37 Futra - Tree-cko  
Said to be common on streams  
no Frogs seen by us.

38 Brown Weasel - yellow belly  
One caught at Ling Siok

<sup>yellow</sup> Wong Chee <sup>rat</sup>

39 Paradoxurus <sup>white-nosed</sup> Bah-Bee Yung  
One caught at Ling Siok & at Longtan



# Birds of Funtzing - July

- 1 Cattle Egret - Abundant  
in pastures with cattle &  
in Rice fields like African egrets  
Seen at Heng Hsing
- 2 White cattle Egret - a few  
seen with cattle at Heng  
Hsing
- 3 Brown necked Heron - seen  
in Rice fields at Heng Hsing  
Funtzing, Longton, etc.
- 4 Sandpiper (Pewee) one  
shot at Longton
- 5 Sparrow Hawk - seen at  
dusk at Funtzing & Ling Siok.
- 6 Fish Eagle  
One seen at Ling Siok  
In appearance like crested eagle  
of B. E. A.
- 7 Owl - Horned Screech -  
One shot at Funtzing.
- 8 - Whitley's Owl -  
One shot at Funtzing
- 9 - Chinese Green Woodpecker  
One shot by C. at Ling Siok
- 10 - Mandarin Woodpecker  
One shot by C. at Ling Siok.
- 11 - La Touche's Sunbird  
Seen at Ling Siok & one wounded.



12 Francolinus

Heard & seen at Hantsing +  
Ting Siob

13 Ring-necked Pheasant -

Seen by C. at Ting Siob.

14 Bamboo-chicken Bambusicola  
Heard calling at Ting Siob.

15 Wood Pigeon -

Shot near Hantsing. Seen at Ting  
Siob

16 Turtle Dove

Shot at Ting Siob + seen at Tonglin  
+ Hantsing also



# Vegetation - Fokien Prov.

## 1 Spruce -

Common tree at Ling Siuh,  
at Longtou pass, & at  
Hutzing.

## 2 Pinus - ~~Small~~

A small species common  
at Longtou Pass & valley &  
at Hutzing. At Ling Siuh  
they grow into large  
trees with smooth red bark.

## 3 Ficus -

Groves seen near Heng  
dong & at Ling Siuh  
with large green cones standing  
erect.

## 4 Candle Tree

Common along creeks at  
Ling Siuh & Longtou.

## 5 Ficus (Banyan)

A fine large shade tree. Seen  
near all villages & along  
the roadside.

6 Ficus - A large fruited sort  
seen at Ling Siuh.

## 7 Bamboo - ?

Planted in groves at Ling Siuh.



but wild on mountainsides  
also.

8 Grass (Sword)

In thickets on creek margins  
& wet hillsides & old  
rice terraces

9 Brake fern

at all bracks in thickets on  
hillsides at Toulung &  
Longton.

10 Rose -

Common bush on hillsides &  
road everywhere.

11 Gava - (Introduced?)

Bush with small fruit  
edible, seen everywhere along  
roadside

12 Palm - cultivated

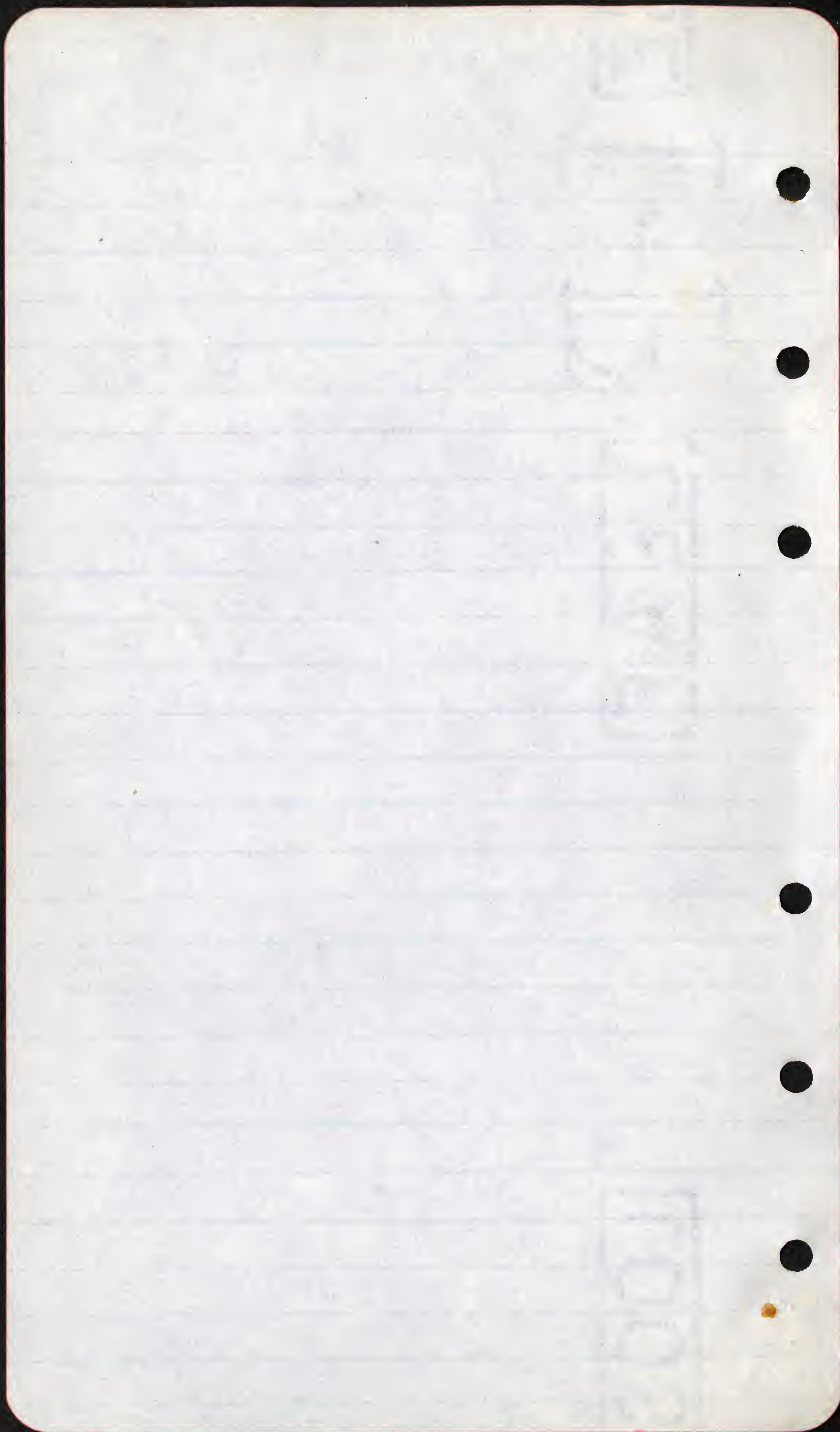
Fibre used for rain coats.



## Rocks - Fokien Prov.

- Granite blocks everywhere on roads + bridges for pavement. Granite is the common rock in the mountains.
- Soil in valleys + forest black humus. In a few dry places a bright red clay seen.
- Chert or flint rock seen at Ling Shih on road way for paving.







people told us of a tiger  
which yesterday killed a pig  
in the village & carried person.  
2 tigers were seen, a red one  
& another blue or black one as  
the Chinese call this sort. We  
took a long rest at the mission  
school at Sen-Chen & then  
went on to the house boat at  
4 P.M. The sail down the  
Loi-see creek was slow  
with an ebbing tide for assist-  
ance. Reached the Min-  
River at sunset.

Harry Caldwell says that the  
best time to hunt tigers  
is February or Chinese New  
Year during which month  
the Chinese do no work &  
hunt tiger sports. This  
the coldest month & the rain  
is seldom excessive. Cald-  
well then can devote his  
time to hunting as there  
is nothing doing owing to  
the festivities of the people.  
We left Haikou at Longtan to  
hunt tiger with a rifle & the



George No. 6 bear traps  
He lives at Longtan & has  
his father & the people to  
assist him. Near Henry  
Henry Harry Caldwell  
told me of a Chinese hunter  
who lives in a mountain  
pass west of the town who  
is a wonderful tracker &  
never fails to get mounted  
tigers, Boars or serows.  
He often drives out serows  
from the rough gullies to  
hunters. He himself never  
uses a gun or seldom  
uses dog but he never  
fails to track large game.  
The Chinese language is so  
impractical that the ~~the~~ name of a  
foreigner cannot be expressed  
in their characters but he  
must be given another name  
in Chinese. In this way  
the Chinese have given names  
to all the missionaries & European  
residents of Foochow. The  
missionaries told me that my



The nearest Chinese character to Heller is  
Hua by which they know me thinking  
no doubt <sup>myself</sup> could be <sup>as</sup> hell in Chinese.  
Name ~~could~~ not be written

- but in Chinese but another name, a translation must be used instead. The missionaries use Chinese by writing it phonetically in English in this way it is greatly simplified & many thousand characters eliminated. Caldwell says all the terraces from Tsochom down to mouth of river are rice or sweet potatoes and tea. Tea is grown only at Yemping above.

The rainiest months are from December 30<sup>th</sup> to July 1<sup>st</sup> when it often rains daily for long spells or ~~days~~ weeks running.

- From July to December it is dryer but the midsummer is very hot. The finest months are October to December when it is dry & cool. During our trip in July it rained very little & the rice fields were very dry & suffered much.



While we were at Fung  
Sioh Caldwell was attacked  
on his shin by a leech & when  
he first noticed his trouble he found  
a stream of blood flowing into  
his shoe & dropping on the brick  
pavement of the monastery.  
This is a hard leech & deposit  
in the blood a serum which  
prevents it from coagulating  
so that ~~it~~ the blood cannot  
coagulate. This was the first  
leech Caldwell had ever seen.  
Andrews says these leeches are  
common in the Philippines  
& Borneo. China is doubtless  
their northern limit.

(4) Reached Hoochow early,  
soon after midnight & ~~and~~  
tied to the wharf where we had  
started. We all went ashore at  
daylight & tramped up the  
narrow streets to Kellogg's  
house where we took breakfast.  
Day clear & hot. Caldwell & ~~the~~ <sup>they</sup>  
left in the afternoon for their



home at Kuliang. In the evening we took dinner with Mr. Trimble, a missionary doctor. Night very hot + still without any breeze whatever.

(5) We all went to Kuliang with Kellogg for Sunday.

Spent the morning sorting

specimens. The usual clothing worn by the cooly class, both sexes is deep blue ~~serge~~ cotton dyed by the indigo which is cultivated here extensively. The upper wealthy class wear dark white silk & the soldiers abright yellow, lemon, & blue.

The cooly women draw their hair up in a knot with 2 or 3 steel daggers as hair pins thrust thru the knot. Reached the top of the hill

at dark + was met by Caldwell who took me to his house.

Caldwell illustrated Chinese word tones by the use of

"dong", dong, dong" in three tones meaning you are carrying your ~~that~~ load wrong. In order to give the different tones, ~~a~~ ringing



effect is given to the words.

(6) The night was fine & cool at Kailiang, very different from the hot nights of Fouchow. There are many houses, all <sup>built</sup> of stone on the ridge summit. Many are protected on the NW. side by heavy stone walls from typhoons which blow here very strong. Most of the houses are built below the crest a short way to ~~protect themselves~~ <sup>to avoid</sup> typhoons. The altitude here is 2500 feet. Rice fields & sweet potatoes are common crops in the village. Tigers occasionally kill dogs in the place. Leopards have been shot here, one <sup>occasionally</sup> 5 were shot together, apparently a family party. Porcupine are said to be common.



⑦ Returned to Fochow early with Andrews + Kellogg.

- As soon as we reached the foot of the mountain we encountered the heat of Fochow. Near the road many water wheels run by foot power by men + women were seen on the borders of fields lifting water up to the rice terraces. The whole apparatus is about 4-5 feet long & can be carried easily from one waterhole or ditch to another. White cow herons were seen sitting on some of the bushes in the fields. Spent the day labelling & drying bird + mammal skins. Our route into the city lay over a wide macadam road where no shops were seen for first time in Fochow.
- There is one carriage horse in the city. ~~as~~ Electric lights are in all the better houses & streets but there are no sewers or water pipes. The city is protected from fire by fire walls which separate the buildings every few yards. The old city of Fochow



lies a few miles from the river  
city which is situated on an  
island in the river & connected  
by stone bridges. The old city  
is surrounded by a wall & may  
be entered only thru two or 3 gates  
which were until recently  
closed at dark daily. Thru  
the whole country the tendency  
is for the people to live in  
villages. No isolated houses are  
seen in the rice fields.

(8) One of the taxidermist brought  
a large red wolf & some minks to  
sell which were collected 250 miles  
up the Min River near its source  
at a place called Shoan. Con-  
tinued packing outfit & specimens.  
An Englishman in the native  
customs department, Carey, gave  
us much information about  
Yun-nan & the animals to  
be obtained there.

(9) Our baggage consisted of  
40 trunks & sacks which we  
put on board a house boat &  
sailed down the river at sundown.  
We reached Pagoda Island



## Tiger stories - Caldwell

Caldwell has shot 7 tigers all of them with the 303 Sarge except the last one which he killed with the 22 High power Sarge by a shot thru the shoulders.

One of his most interesting tiger exploits consisted of a stalk which a tiger made in sword grass to within a few yards of him. He could hear the tiger approaching the bent goat which he was using for bait. Finally the tiger slashed so close a few yards, but hidden by the grass, that C. was afraid to shoot at it fearing a charge. He ~~for~~ was equally loath to remain standing for fear of a charge. So he decided to charge. The unseen tiger & intimidate it. He ran at it stumbling as he went & the tiger bolted up the side hill ~~where he~~ and he got a good shot at the fleeing beast & ~~finally~~ wounded it & finally killed it. On another occasion he was



out for a tiger with a goat for  
bait. He finally saw the tiger  
on a cleared side hill ~~sitting down~~  
laying ~~down~~ motionless & long  
resembling a mass of red dried  
foliage. Soon the tiger who  
had not seen C. & Clara  
heard the goat bleat & run in.  
Instantly the tiger flattened  
itself out & disappeared on  
the open side hill a feat  
which seems quite miraculous  
& which is due to the wonder-  
ful stalking ability of cats. The  
tiger came on thru a patch  
of brush & grass to the goat &  
C. & Clara approached the goat  
from the opposite side a few  
yards closer so as to be  
in sight of the tiger when he  
arrived. As he came close C.  
shot him in the chest &  
killed him. ~~Down~~

On another occasion C. met  
a bunch of 3 or 4 tigers &  
shot & wounded one of them  
but lost it finally & the others  
all fled.

He had one experience shooting



at tigers with a shotgun.

He met one ~~with~~ and attacked it at about 30 yards aiming at the throat. ~~with~~ The back of buck shot cut one of the angular veins & the blood spouted in a stream ~~scattering~~ ~~to~~ the herbage & ground but the tiger fled wounded. He trailed it a long way by the blood spoor but could not find it. ~~It~~ ~~was~~ incidentally this tiger escaped alive! These instances would lead one to believe that tigers do not often charge but are usually quite cowardly when wounded & less playful than lions. They growl & make a loud purring noise often when agitated or annoyed but this is done simply to frighten or intimidate the enemy.

I told a story of a deaf dumb Chinaman & a tiger. This man was leading a goat by a rope along the road



when a tiger sprang out upon  
the goat & killed it. The  
man then fright chiefly still  
sephhold of the rope & ~~the~~  
pulled the animal ~~with~~  
along with him whereupon  
the tiger abandoned his kill  
& fled into the bush while  
the man fled with the  
dead goat at the end of his  
rope to the nearest village  
where he was proclaimed a  
hero altho ~~more~~ frightened &  
rattled than he had not  
presence of mind enough  
to relinquish his hold  
on the rope.

The method of killing his  
prey used by the tiger is according  
to C. by biting it in the throat  
altho he has not actually  
seen a tiger make a kill. The  
necks of his victims are always  
broken. He infers that the tigers  
bend the head back until it breaks.  
The heads however are seldom eaten.  
He told of a case where a Chinese  
boy was eaten by a tiger which



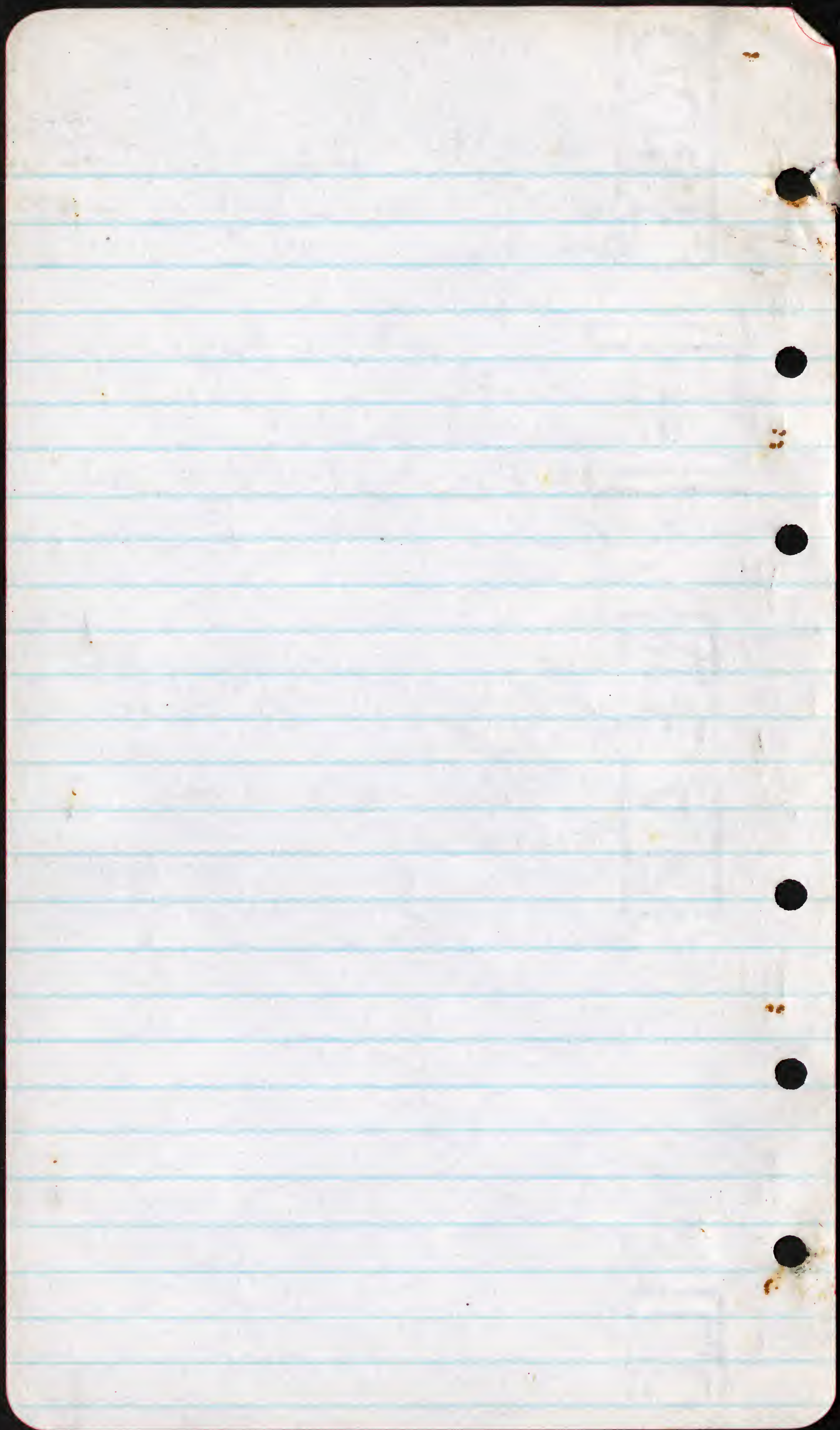
took the body to a Chinese grave & mounded it about smearing the whole place with blood & leaving only the head protruding.

C. has shot only 3 tigers the ♀s apparently being more cautious & cowardly.

Caldwell has published two articles about tiger hunting in the National Review of China.

The meat of a tiger is readily sold to Chinamen at \$ .60 max a pound, the bones are also sought so that a tiger as medicine is worth \$ 75.00 or 100.00.







where the ship. Hailan lay  
at 11 P.M. Night moonlight  
with a light breeze up river &  
a few fleecy clouds. Hellogg  
went with me to the wharf  
& helped us to the very last.  
He has been the most willing  
worker & unselfish helper I  
have ever met in my travels.  
Caldwell is very much like him  
& I have no doubt many other  
missionaries are nearly as kindly  
disposed as him but he is the  
best I know of the missionary  
spirit.

(10) The Hailan left her anchorage  
at 5 A.M. - at flood tide &  
we steamed down the river  
in the early morning. Weather  
hazy but fairly bright. In a  
few hours we were in the  
China sea where there was  
a swell running but no  
breeze or sea noticeable. The  
rolling of the boat however  
all of us drowsy.

(11) Dropped anchor in Amoy bay  
at daylight at 5:30 A.M.



Spent the day on the boat  
correcting Permian M.S. The  
trip down was rather disag-  
reeable at night owing to the  
rolling of the boat. A <sup>young</sup> man  
sick owing to bad physical  
condition generally, got away  
from a <sup>very</sup> at 4 P.M.

(12) Reached Swatow at mid-  
night. Sea rolling gave the  
vessel much motion which  
disturbed our sleep. We all  
went ashore at 7 A.M. - took  
breakfast at the Astor Hotel.  
Afterward we went shopping  
for drawn work & embroidery  
for which Swatow is noted.

The best linen is made in  
Canton but the work of embroidery  
& drawn work is superior  
at Swatow. The best place  
was in a Chinese home where  
several Chinese women do  
embroidery, etc. to order. They  
understand English but don't  
speak it so business is difficult  
with them. Another place was  
owned by a Malay woman, Mrs. Lim.



We brought \$150.00 Mex. worth  
in all, my share was \$66.00  
altho when I went ashore I  
hadn't the least idea of  
buying cents worth but the  
work was so artistic I  
couldn't resist. The Hailan  
left at 4:30 P.M. for Hongkong.  
Day cloudy & cool on that  
account.

(13) Reached Hongkong at 8:30  
A.M. & landed our 46  
pieces of baggage at the wharf.  
~~We took~~ There is no customs  
inspection here & no questions  
or askt about baggage. Took  
rooms at Hongkong Hotel.  
Took a ride up to the Peak Hotel  
in the afternoon. Weather mellow  
that.

(14) Night hot but there were  
no mosquitos & no evidence  
of mosquitos certainly on bed  
~~at~~ At one time there was  
much malaria here but  
now the British have exterminated  
all the mosquitos & their mites.



15) Met Wieth + his wife at the hotel. They had just arrived from Japan. Wieth busied himself buying jade jewelry & pearls & sapphires for ~~for his~~ store, Marshall Field, Chicago. 16-18 Arranged with Lane Crawford to put up our food in 50 lb boxes in small proportions or suit boxes like those used in Peru. No tents could be purchased here or any army McCellan saddles for shooting, only small seated English saddles. Folding lanterns for candles were also not in town as well as sulphur match were also unobtainable.

No - the Chinese interpreter used by Carey arrived today from Shanghai on the Anhui. He is a fine appearing Chinaman about 30 years old & speaks English fairly well.



(19) Visited the Botanical Gardens  
They are small but well laid  
out with the plants & trees all  
named & localities given.

A fine method of showing  
Hong Kong native trees & bushes  
is followed here. The foreign

trees are few, Chinese trees  
being chiefly shown. There  
were Cunninghamia or Spruce

Fir, and amber, & many  
unfamiliar Chinese trees  
& bushes. The Chinese yew

Podocarpus was seen here.

Several days ago we met  
Mr. P. W. Goldring, a lawyer in  
town who has visited Yunnan

He generously gave us an account  
of his experiences & loaned us  
books, notes, etc. from his trip.

(20) Spent the morning on  
the mainland with Goldring  
at his country house at Fan Ling  
some 20 miles above Kowloon



We took the 9 AM ferry across  
the bay & it met us at Howloun  
where we took the Canton R.R.  
to Han Ling Station. The  
road skirted the bay & ran  
thru several small tunnels. Rice  
fields & hills bordered the track.  
Always raining but it cleared  
abundant for a short time.  
At Han Ling were many groves  
of lishi trees but no fruit has  
produced this year owing to a  
belle plague. Camphor trees  
& mangoes were also seen.  
Flowers were abundant on  
the place, colias, balsams, etc.  
etc. The 'Chinese' border was  
only a few miles beyond this  
place. The hills were high & ~~green~~  
without forests but green & in  
places shrub covered. Only one  
tiger has been heard of lately.  
Goldring, one killed a few ~~ago~~  
<sup>months</sup> ago & now mounted in the <sup>museum</sup>  
at Hong Kong. Muntjac deer in  
the hills but no pheasants. Took  
tiffin at his home at Howloun where  
he has a good library. I was.



- surprised to find his books filled by insect powder. This treatment is necessary to preserve the books against the attack of a long silver long beetle which eats the paper rapidly. In a fortnight's many books may be ruined so that constant vigilance is necessary. The termite is another book destroyer but is easier to guard against + keep from borrowing them the cases.

- (21) Visited the large native market with Wm. A great variety of vegetables + fruits were offered for sale. A fruit like the litchi of the same species but brown exterior was seen in great quantities. This the loquats, mandarin<sup>mandarin</sup> oranges, pine apples, pears, bananas limes, etc were on sale. A peculiar, nut like black horned pod was seen which Wm said was a kily rhizome or root + edible. Great quantities of chicken, ducks, geese, pork



sheep were in the market. A light green ribbed vegetable the Okra was a common one on stands.

We visited two bird stores near the market. Both were filled with cages of songbirds chiefly weavers, sparrows + lovebirds. Pairs of several sorts + many cockatoos were in the shops. Many of these birds are foreign, few if any are Chinese. Monkeys, species of Macacus from South China were the only mammals seen except guinea pigs. No dogs or cats were offered.

(22) The steamer Sunghiang took us out of the harbor at 10 am. The day was misty with a gentle breeze which made it very cool. The boat was the same size of the Haitan & the cabins were arranged the same. Two missionary women board for Haitan were the only other cabin passengers. They were American of Presbyterian denomination. I believe



The language is almost identical to that of Swatow.

The language spoken at Hai-Nan according to these women is very different from Cantonese which is not understood at

Hainan altho it is under the same provincial government. The island is mountainous

but the people are peaceful, & tigers, & the King cobra & pythons occur. Also large black ape. The ~~is~~ corals that abound & the hard shells are carved very expertly by the natives into ornaments. The weather

continued foggy & raining all day & was cool & pleasant.

The distance from Hong Kong to Hainan or Hai-Nan is 150 miles & requires about 30 hours by this steamer. The anchorage is

about 3 miles off shore owing to the shallow channel. The

occurrence of tigers is not mentioned in either the pocketbook or Allen's account of the mammals. The

island is 153 miles long by 90 in width. The highest mountains are 6,000 feet high, but the interior is little known.



Capt. H. T. Rowbridge - Steamer  
Sunderland

No person has yet reached the highest peaks or explored the interior. The tribes of the mountains are not hostile but they offer no assistance to travelers. The southern half of the island is said to have a tropical or Indian fauna & the northern a Chinese identical to the Canton mainland. Only 5% of the island is cultivated less than 2,000,000 somewhat. Coolest months are December & January. There are no small rodents listed from Hainan, only the larger mammals are known. Found our anchorage at Hoi-How only a few low hills can be seen, the land generally being very low but forest covered or by cocoa palms & other trees of commercial & economic value. Channel 60 fathoms <sup>in middle</sup>.  
23) Dropped anchor at Hoi-How at 2:30 P.M. A fine breeze was blowing in the channel. Water a dirty yellow at anchorage there it is only 3 fathoms deep, some 3 miles from shore. A long line of mud flats keep steamers far out. The town



Mr. Commissionary Bowring Hoi Nam  
Customs Hoi-Hon

of Hoi-Hon is situated at the mouth  
of a river & is <sup>protected</sup> ~~reached~~ from the sea  
by a long ~~wide~~ low sand spit  
several miles long. No unloading  
operations took place in the afternoon.

24) The night was cool with a fine  
breeze & no mosquitos reached  
us from shore. In the morning  
they began unloading the cargo  
of flour, rice, rumicelli, liquor, etc.  
After tiffin I went ashore with  
a custom inspector in his sail  
boat. I called on the commissionary  
of customs, Mr. Bowring who  
is a lepidopterist. He showed me  
the skin of a large ~~stag~~ ~~which~~  
he said the Chinese called a  
mountain horse, no head or  
hoofs were on the skin which was  
a uniform dark brown. He said  
no tigers or leopards occur on  
the island. He showed me some  
snakes in alcohol which he was  
sending to Shanghai to a friend.  
Then we went to visit a Japanese  
who has a shop beyond the south  
gate of the city. He had many  
snakes in formalin. Also



some mounted mammals  
a rabbit, spotted civet, & a  
large Hystrix. In alcohol he  
had a blind-tailed Porcupine,  
Albino & a young gibbon.  
~~He~~ In a cage he had a fine  
black gibbon. A mouse & affection-  
ate. No rodents were in  
his shop. A tame parakeet  
from the island was seen here.  
It was green & plum colored.  
He had stuffed francolins  
minas, drogues, rollers  
pheasants, etc. Our walk  
from the town showed the  
usual Chinese town, narrow  
streets paved by granite  
overhanging roofs and  
small shops. The fruit offered  
was: guavas, pine apples,  
large pears, logans, water-  
melons, but no coconuts  
were seen altho they grow  
manly here. The chief exports  
of the place are pigs which are  
shipped alive in baskets to Hong  
Kong. On the outskirts of the city  
is a large leper colony but it is



not isolated & the inhabitants have free intercourse with the Chinese people. It is remarkable how little travel is engaged in by the foreign residents we have met. None of them go beyond their stations & the nearest port where they can get a steamer for home. The missionaries of Harbin do not know Hongkong or the ports south of it while those of Haikou do not know Tongking or the small ports only Hongkong. We only found by inquiring the men in Hongkong who had been in Yunnan.

The interior of Hai-Nan is without roads or trails & the jungle is very dense so that the explorer must cut his way thru. Only one European has attempted to reach the highest mountains, the British Consul, Pearson! Some Japanese have been murdered by the natives of the mountains who also kill any of the coast Chinese who enter the mountains.



25) We dropped anchor at Pak-hoi  
at 7 A.M. morning rainy  
with heavy showers. Pak-hoi  
is a struggling town built along  
a great crescent bay of yellow  
sand beach. Capt. ~~Trumble~~<sup>Trumble</sup>  
took us ashore after tiffin  
to call on Mr. Bradley who is  
a British C.M.S. Doctor who  
has a leper hospital here.  
The Mr. was out but returned  
at 4 P.M. from a trip. He is a  
very large tall chap of 35 years.  
When we saw him wearing a  
bright red shirt we were  
much surprised but this when  
he has found very efficacious  
against the sun's rays here.  
so he does not need a coat.  
He has spent several months  
in Yunnan for & joining  
them the country down the  
Yangtze River. He assured us  
that boys were difficult to get &  
got for us a Chinese cook at  
Pak-hoi who went with us for  
\$25.00 a month. A cholera  
epidemic is now raging at  
Pak-hoi. The treatment



- now used will cure all cases if not too far advanced. It consists of simple injection a double normal salt solution into a vein, a quart or more which breaks up the circulation & pulls the patients thus, Colera he explained takes all the water out of the body & shrivels it up so that a person looks wrinkled & aged. Vermoxine he used for amebic dysentery the only sort prevalent in China. I injected into the blood it is a sure cure. The lepers are incurable but by cutting off their legs when they cannot walk & replacing them by wooden ones the patients can walk again & the disease is set back often 10 years. He kindly gave us a letter to his brother-in-law in Yunnan, Mr. T. Thomson, also a C.M.S. Sec. Typhoid occurs in Yunnan but not here on the coast. Plague bubonic occurs only in the spring. We took dinner on shore with the Mr. who is



now alone, his family in Seattle.  
His residence is nicely laid out  
with lawns, trees & flowers.  
He has a fine tennis court  
& plays with some Chinese  
boys every evening. These  
Chinese played remarkably  
well while we were watching  
them. The country here is level  
for many miles now mountains  
beginning to sight. I saw no rice  
fields or terraces however, only flat  
fields of potatoes or potatoes,  
peas - mints, etc. Tigers seldom  
occur here but 20-30 miles  
inland they raid stock & people  
departed from Pak hoi at 8:30  
P.M. Went out at 8 in a boat  
with the Mr. & Capt. On the way  
out there was a remarkable  
display of phosphores in  
the water. The paddles dipped  
~~set~~ liquid silver as did the oars  
at the sides of the boat & in the  
wake. I have never seen  
any phosphores so profuse or  
brilliant. The Mr. said this  
was a common affair here.



• For leprosy Bradley uses X-rays  
and an old oil remedy.

• (26) Reached ~~Hai Phong~~ Haiphong  
at 1 P.M. at daylight we were  
• off a very broken coast where  
hundreds of jagged rocks could be  
seen raising their fantastic  
• shapes. At noon we took on a  
pilot at the mouth of the Red River  
+ steamed for an hour up the river.  
The land here is a broad level  
plain without mountains & the  
banks are low & bright green  
with grass & herbs. Forest is  
not noticeable to any degree.  
• The river was very muddy  
& brownish red by silt. When  
we dropped anchor in the river  
opposite the town a swarm of  
• boatmen with their sampans  
bounced up clamoring for baggage.  
We finally got into a row with  
them after they had dropped  
• overboard a heavy box of ammunition.  
This box was afterward recovered  
by a diver & the cartridges dried  
in the engine room.



I went ashore with the first officer + a Frenchman, a port officer who spoke only no English. We visited the cinema and length + lived the cafes where many French officers were sitting at tables chatting over their beer. The town of Haiphong is beautifully laid out with wide avenues lined by fine shade trees. It was cool with a gentle breeze blowing while we were ashore. English is not understood by the Frenchmen here or the natives who speak only a little French.

(27) Took the 1:30 P. M. train at Haiphong + travelled to Hanoi where we arrived at 5 P. M. The trip was very interesting. The day clear + warm. The country all the way was level as far



as the eye could see, no hills were visible. The country is one great rice field level without any terraces or small plots of fields.

The second crop of rice was well grown <sup>gave</sup> the landscape a light green lush appearance.

The villages ~~were~~ consisted usually of a few thatched huts as in the Philippines & not Chinese. About these dwellings were clumps of trees & groves of bamboo intersecting the country were found broad metalled roads built by the French.

The landscape had a variegated appearance the great <sup>broad</sup> green rice field being interspersed by groves of trees ~~in~~ which the huts were hidden. The trees were

various <sup>types</sup> of various sorts, palms chiefly the slender areca with a few coco & fan palms. Hanoi proved to be a beautiful town of wide avenues with fine



buildings set in park like  
spaces & surrounded by  
shades. The lagoon in  
the center of the town is a  
charming bit of scenery.  
Everything is neat & there  
is no dirty native section.  
The natives are called  
annamites & are Malay  
in physique. They wear their  
teeth jet black by chewing  
~~betel~~ betel nut & have  
on this account ugly looking  
mouths. The women wear  
enormous flat crowned  
hats & the men smaller  
peaked ones. They are  
small people like the  
Chinese. Capt. Cranbridge  
accompanied us to Hanoi.  
Stopped at the Hotel Metropole,  
a large building with 500 guests.  
The town is quite asleep the  
French men being away in  
Europe engaged in war.



The shops are large and well stocked but many of them are now closed because of the darkness.

- (28) In the morning we visited the Managers of the railroad regarding our baggage & the delay necessary at a tunnel came in before Jacks. The head of the government in taking the charge of Political affairs gave us every courtesy & privilege with permission to take views anywhere in the country. The Industrial Museum near the station is a fine exhibit - it is in a beautiful building. At the Geological department we met Mr. Masquay who showed us thru the building & the museum. They have a splendid lot of geologic maps of Tonkin. There is here the beginning of a Zoological Museum, a few snakes & lizards & some skulls of mammals etc. In the afternoon we called on a forester who



knows the province well & he  
gave us much information about  
game in T. area. At 5 P.M.,  
we went exploring with  
Capt. T. and bridge who left  
at 7 P.M. for Haiphong.

(24) The tunnel break and  
railroad made it necessary  
for us to re-pack our largest  
bags with 100 lbs. size so  
they can be carried by porter  
300 yards around the tunnel.  
Spent the morning at this  
repacking. Spent the afternoon  
visiting the Jardin Botanique  
which is a large beautiful  
laid out park with a great  
number of trees but they are  
without labels. On various  
parts of the park are cages  
of animals. We saw sun  
bears, tigers, H. & L. lemmings,  
monkeys, leopards, etc.  
The upper end of the Petit Lac  
is filled by a great field of large  
lily lotus which are now



bearing pink blossoms.  
Some of the streets on the lake  
shore are lined by Para rubber  
trees. After dinner we went to  
a cinema show in the cafe of  
the hotel. Night cloudy &  
humid. We spent an  
hour at the station arranging  
our 62 pieces of baggage  
for transport. The director of  
the railway who is very friendly  
& speaks English at times gave  
us permission to carry the  
baggage in a 4th class car. He  
also furnished a general  
letter of assistance to call  
the help on the railroad  
line.

(30) Departed from Hanoi  
on the 6:15 AM train.  
On the station of Victory on the  
Chau River we left the  
level rice fields of the  
delta & climbed up the  
rolling terrain. Here the  
soil was a red clay. Many  
fields of cassava growing



this was the first I had  
seen. All four palms  
were everywhere in the  
landscape. The natives  
use Caribons for plowing  
field. After these great  
buffals are seen carrying  
a horse boy or child on their  
backs. The morning  
was rainy with a heavy down-  
pour at 8 a.m. Weather cool with  
a good breeze during the morning.  
Birds seen were the common  
small bittens which has  
white wings seen only when  
in flight. When resting it is  
a brown rather color & difficult  
to see. The white necked raven  
was also common & a white  
head brown kite. The small  
black commoner inhabited ponds  
& rice fields. About the houses  
bananas & cocoa palms  
were planted. The ponds  
by the roadside were in places  
covered by breadfruit leaves & the  
large pink flowers. The women  
with Annamites were seen



## Cp Pang

wading about in the rice fields  
planting. They do most of the  
work & their men are idle &  
weak muscled compared to  
their wives. The country  
further inland was much  
dissected by heavily wooded  
small hills; valleys narrow &  
crawled by rice fields. ~~Solo~~  
Demong - Thain. As noon we  
stopped at a station for lunch.  
Just before reaching  
there we passed through  
coffee plantations. The  
trees grow on hilly ground.  
No other coffee. Beyond this  
point the bush is dense  
jungle of bamboo & trees grow-  
ing on small hills with steep  
narrow rice field between.  
At Trai Hutt station & beyond  
the rice fields are few & the  
road winds between small  
woods covered with the dense  
jungle of bamboo & forest as  
thick as any I have ever seen.  
Wild bananas common tree  
& tall cane grass abundant



Reached Bao-Ha at 3 P.M.  
P The track follows the Red  
River all the way. The water  
was red, loaded with sediment  
but the small forest streams  
entering were clear. The  
jungle here is very dense,  
chiefly trees, cane grass & with  
bananas without any bamboo  
or palms. There are no people  
living here or cultivated fields.  
Lao-kay was reached at 5:30  
The station is pretty situated  
on the high bluff above the Red  
River, part of the town being on  
one side of the river & part  
on the opposite. A Chinese  
customs officer a Dutchman  
who spoke perfect English met  
us & asked about permits, etc  
& assured us there would be  
no trouble. The natives here  
were Annamites in dress &  
looks like those Ha noi.

(31) Rained during the night.  
Mosquitos are abundant here  
& all beds are covered by nets. The  
Native Customs head ~~also~~ said



that malaria is very prevalent and this scourge accounts for the absence of population and cultivation. During the building of the R.R. great numbers of coolies died of malaria from Sookray up to the head of the forest country. The malaria is a very malignant sort often killing people within a day or two. It is doubtless some sort of black-water variety. The train left the Sookray station at 6:30 & then stopped across the River in Chinese territory for one hour for customs inspection. The road follows the Nam-ti River the whole way. This stream is smaller than the Red River & rocky & not navigable. The valley is very narrow and deep the sides rising 3,000 - 5,000 feet above. Rock formation limestone, much of the way cliffs. Hill without much forest, ~~grass~~ chiefly but grass covered the summits. At Changang station



<sup>solid</sup>  
The forest is about finished, the  
open grassy hillsides predominant.  
Raining all morning. Very  
few birds seen along route.  
At Lu-Ha-Ti Station  
the forest had entirely  
disappeared. Chinese cultivated  
fields were seen above  
on the vertical hillsides.  
The Chinese have evidently  
cut off all the forest the absence  
of which is artificial. Remnants  
of forest were to be seen in the stream  
gulches & on a few rocky hilltops.  
We reached the broken tunnel  
at 11:30 at station of Wang tang.  
At this point a slender waterfall  
350 feet high dropped over a cliff within  
a few feet of the R.R. & just  
at the entrance to the tunnel.  
Below the waterfall was ~~another~~  
a stone bridge washed away  
by the waterfall stream; the  
rails & ~~trunk~~ ties ~~are~~ crossing  
the break ~~supported~~ supported by thin  
air. We took several pictures of  
the falls & men carrying loads.



It transferred our baggage to another train ~~now~~ which arrived from Yunnan - for an hour late at 2 P. M. The road here runs high above the ~~red~~ muddy Nam Ti River. The hills rise steeply to 5000 feet or so at ~~the~~ and beyond the waterfall are again well forested on cliffs + places too steep to cultivate. Much of our cargo on the train was grass sacks containing indigo. At kilometer 115 we pass over the wonderful dragon fly steel bridge spanning the false Nam Ti River! We had a fine view of the bridge as we approached it + tried to take several photos of it but the sun was in front of us. The bridge spans the river 300 feet below it + looks as if it was wedged in between the cliffs. The roads winds along cliff passing thru many ~~thin~~ ~~reels~~ ~~reels~~. After passing over the pass we reached a rolling country of limestone hills which was covered by



boulders of black limestone  
In the valleys were many fields  
of ripe maize & rice just  
ripening also. The altitude  
here was about 5000 feet, cool  
& pleasant. No villages & few  
huts or people seen. Reached  
Mong-Hye station at sundown.  
Only a single crop is raised here  
at this altitude I expect. Rice  
fields often made of about terraces  
on very steep hill sides, containing  
without forest, grass covered with some  
small bushes. The soil in  
the Mong-Hye valley is  
bright red. The hills were  
covered by fine grass but no  
cattle or horses were grazing  
on it anywhere in the landscape.  
The stock raising possibilities  
of this country look very good  
as if much money could be  
made. Reached A-mi-Tcheon  
at 9 P.M. & took rooms at the  
hotel near the station. The ride  
past the Mong-Hye valley was  
interesting. The track runs  
high above the valley which is



Gorge - 7:30 Am.  
Suich - Kien - 8 Am.

- a level stretch of rice fields with the city in the center without other houses or huts in sight. a large lagoon was passed at upper end of the valley & then darkness fell
- Reach Anni - Tschon at 9 P. M.

Sept. 1) Night cool & dry.

- Departed at 6:30 from Anni - Tschon. The RR follows the Si-Kiang <sup>Canton</sup> which is a bright red mud river like the red river. It is here 50 yds wide, with slow <sup>current</sup> smooth surface.
- Crops of rice & maize were ripening in the valley. Beyond in one hour we passed the gorge of Sikiang of bush & forest covered cliffs, fine for scenery.
- At 8 Am. reached Suich Kien another valley & then passed through another gorge to Si-Tche-Yi station. Here were similar cliffs of black limestone bush & ~~tree~~ covered. The Sikiang



river of Canton here flowed  
thru rocky banks with  
no sand beaches or flat shores  
yet there are no rapids in  
the river. The soil  
everywhere is bright red  
but the rocks are black lime-  
stone + conglomerates.  
The Chinese houses are made  
of sundried adobe bricks  
like those used in Mexico. On  
the river dugout canoes were  
seen, made like an of a single  
log dugout + nicely shaped  
no saw piers or sail boats  
on the river. Crops chiefly  
maize, rice, sugar cane,  
millet, pea-nuts, cotton,  
sweet potatoes. No corn  
seen at this elevation, 4500 feet.  
Reached Pao - Hi station at  
9:30 Here the R.R. leaves the  
main Si Kiang River. The  
valley is wide + cultivated  
Beyond high grassy ranges  
rise to 8000 feet



Yi

- Reached ~~Yi~~ Liang station at 2 P.M. The valley is a large level one filled by ripening rice fields + bounded by low hills. The city sits on a hill a little distance off surrounded by a high wall + ~~for~~ with pagodes in the center. Altitude here 5300 feet. Sun hot at noon + reflection bothersome but heat dry. In places I saw fields of tobacco + rocks of drying leaves near some of the houses. A very cock comb plant was seen in blossom in fields, evidently a crop of some sort. Sun flowers also from one of the crops here. Pine trees planted in rows on the hills in some places. This valley is the granary of Yunnan. Herd of caribou + thick wales seen in fields, the hillsides were many graves, formed by a gray slate slab only but of large size + elaborate like Foo chan graves which are elaborately cemented.



At 3 P.M. we reached Tang  
Tchen Lake. The railroad  
climbs the steep mountain  
sides of the lake some 1000 feet  
above the water. Here the  
mountain sides are grassy  
with small bushes, and  
wild flowers seen anywhere.  
The RR reaches its greatest  
height here 7000 feet. The first  
sight of the lake of Yunnan  
is seen thru apple orchards  
+ over fields of corn flowers  
+ millet. On the road bordering  
the RR, many carts pulled by  
caribons were on their way to  
the city. Pack trains of mules &  
horses were also passed. In  
places the roads were lined by  
tall cypress trees. Groves of apples,  
peaches + rice fields made  
up the landscape. ~~Before~~ We  
reached the city of Yunnan-fu  
at 5 P.M. The gate is outside  
the walls which extend in  
a quadrangle around the whole  
town. They are built of brick  
+ made of sundried bricks.



We went to the Hotel Tjalling  
near the station & took rooms.  
An Englishman stopping  
there, Mr. - Bennett, a  
surveyor gave us much  
information about Yunnan  
which he knows very well from  
his survey. Andrews had  
an abscess on his right arm  
which was much swollen so  
we went at about 5:30 in  
search of Dr. Thompson with Mr.  
Rilsen of the Y.M.C.A. as guide.  
The doctor was out so we went  
to Carpenter's tennis court  
where we met Collins of the  
Y.M.C.A. & Stough, the British  
Consul.

(2) Visited Mr. Boyle, the salt com-  
missioner at his office. He had  
just returned from Tali-fu &  
gave us much information about  
the country. Later called on <sup>Meng</sup>  
~~Randen~~, the telegraph chief  
who also knows Yunnan  
& its game animals. ~~He~~  
Went to Dr. Thompson's paraffin  
where we met his wife & 2 small children.



In the afternoon we called  
on the French Consul who  
kindly wrote to the foreign  
commissioner for an audience &  
permit or passport to travel  
thru Yunnan. We called  
Tuck Shuen or Collins of  
the Y.M.C.A. where we met  
Mr. Collins, Pilsner, & a  
Jail from Canton.

(3) Called on the Foreign  
Commissioner at 10 A.M. by  
appointment. He received  
us in French with Yamen.  
He talks French but not English  
with him was a standard  
Chinese interpreter for English.  
He served us champagne, cigarettes,  
tea, biscuits, & cigars.  
He gave us permission to  
travel anywhere but supplied  
us with 2 soldiers for escorts.  
We did not want these chaps but  
could not get away from  
their service. Took leave at  
10:30 with Mr. Bennett. He  
has money thru T'ah-fu & Soa Man.



also thru Kwei Chou where he  
found very little game. Pain  
was constant in Kwei Chou  
the people few & ~~very~~ all stricken  
by extreme poverty. Just north  
of Yunnan - for he says there  
are some wonderful gorges on  
the Yangtze, much deeper  
than the famous gorges near  
Itchang. The crops grown  
on the borders of the town other  
than rice which is the chief <sup>are</sup>  
are: maize, tobacco, cabbages,  
coddleheads, red peppers, etc.  
At present there are in the  
market pomegranates,  
peaches of fine quality,  
russet pears & small  
green apples. The trip over  
the railway has reminded  
me much of Panama &  
Matanzas in its lower  
part from Harro to Fackay.  
The upper part is strikingly  
like the highland of Peru  
open grass country with deep  
ravines on the sides of which  
are vertical farms, and terraces.



(4) Called on the British Consul, I wrote to whom I had applied for information by letter several weeks ago from Harbin. It is the custom here as elsewhere that the British Consul acts as the agent for Americans if they have no resident consul. He told us of some trouble he had to with some American missionaries on the Burma border in the Shan States who persisted in going <sup>among</sup> ~~into~~ dangerous ~~people~~ peoples.

(5) Dined at Carpenters. Both he & his wife were formerly missionaries but now he is an electrical engineer. They seemed nice & after dinner we danced & sang.

(6) Spent the day packing our outfit into 80 lb boxes.



Planned at Wildens, the  
French Consul, Boile &  
Manglorer there & the  
French doctor. Mrs. <sup>Wilde</sup> ~~Wilde~~  
wife was still in bed  
with a broken ankle & was  
from a fall. Willem  
has a <sup>young</sup> pet Malaya  
bear which is quite tame  
& in charge of a <sup>female</sup> Annamite.

⑦ Bought of the Standard Oil  
Co. as a pack train to take  
for. We sent out 15 packs  
to be deposited there.

The method of packing  
animals used here is  
quite unique. The saddle  
is a wooden affair with  
leats running transversely.  
The loads are first lashed  
to a bowed framework a tree  
& then the two packs  
with the tree are lifted onto  
the saddle & fitted into  
the notch of the leats on the  
saddle tree. There is no  
rope used over the pack wheel.



rests primarily in the saddle,  
where they unload the  
pack is lifted down into the  
tree fall. This method  
is very quick & quite  
satisfactory ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> no roping  
is needed. I have never  
seen any such method  
used anywhere else in  
the world. Went to Pages  
to dine. Collins & wife,  
Miss Angel of Canton, Miss.  
in Mr. Pillsen.

The method of packing  
beasts of burden is more  
convenient than any other  
I have ever seen. No packs  
saddles are even used on the under  
saddle, the whole affair being  
kept in place by the crupper &  
mantingale.

⑧ At dusk we went out  
shooting on one of the canals  
which is bordered by rows of  
cypress trees. Before the bats appeared  
we heard tree squirrels calling  
& Andrews shot two in the trees.



Sent part of our outfit to Talifu in  
advance today, some 14 loads @ \$3.00  
per load for ~~four of~~ the trip of 13 days.

They were the small olive, red  
bellied species taken at To Kian.  
Several of the large bats appeared  
on dusk & I shot one. They are a  
large species of *Hipposideros*.

(9) We departed today at 11 AM.  
from the hotel with 16 loads the  
remaining part of our outfit.

Page kindly gave us his house boat  
to cross the lake in which saved  
us 7 miles of bad rocky road  
out of the city. We left the  
hotel in chairs & reached the  
lake in 45 minutes. Here we  
met the foreign commissioner Mr. Shee  
whom we saw with the governor on  
a pleasure trip. Day rainy.

Rising above the lake on the  
opposite shore is a great cliff  
several hundred feet high.

On the face of it is built a  
small monastery in a very  
dangerous ledge overlooking the  
abyss. The ride down to the  
lake was thru fields of ripening  
rice. The upper end of the lake  
is ~~shallow~~ shallow & dotted  
by patches of water grass, making



ideal ponds for ducks. On the way over we saw several boat loads of fishing cornuants with their attendants. The birds sat in rows on the gunwale of the boat, often with outstretched wings. They were none of them fishing & all were silent. The species used was a black bird with whitish throat & breast. We met our caravan at 3 P.M. at a small village across the lake. It was raining at the time & it continued to rain all afternoon. We pushed on however. Our saddle animals were very small ponies much too small for the saddles & bridles so we had much trouble ~~adjusting~~ adjusting the saddles to rather the cinches. Finally we got under way in the rain the four soldiers carrying our guns. The road was atrocious & made of slippery rocks & was often much broken & upturned.



## Camp at An-King-Chow

There was over level rice fields chiefly, but very shabby & muddy. Every few miles or so we passed through a filthy Chinese village having the appearance & smell of a pig pen. We reached our camping place, a large village called Aye-chow at 9 P.M. & hours after dark I camped in a temple occupied at the time by the police. It was dry, clean & spacious but the bats were very noisy during the night & the mosquitoes annoying.

(10) We started at 9 A.M. in a misty rain. Four new soldiers took the place of those we had yesterday. The road was quite good being a track over red clay soil without the rough paving stones except in wet fields. Birds were numerous on the road, crows, black & blue magpies, tree sparrows, a brown stone-chat, magpies, etc. A hawk & a gray falcon were seen



A large white forest pigeon & a few doves were also seen. The hedges bordering the road were made of long straggly rose bushes covered by climatis which was covered by a profusion of white blossoms. The valleys were all devoted to rice & the hillsides were planted to small pines. In a few places spence trees were seen in groves. One of the common wild flowers was a ~~purple~~ crimson primrose, a yellow <sup>flower</sup> hypericum bush was also seen. During the day we met chiefly salt caravans, some 300 pack animals, mules, horses & donkeys. The salt is a government monopoly. It is transported in great loads many 60# lbs each, ~~two~~ often making a pack load. Much of the country was largely with shale rocks & sandstone in



- after places. The country is ~~decidedly~~ rolling with small valleys & rather low rounded hills and small mountains. The crows or rather ravens met with on the road are exceedingly tame evidently they are never molested. You may pass within 20 feet of them ~~for~~ on the roadside in fields or perched in trees. The Yunnan Chinese use only stallion ponies to ride apparently never castrating them. The mares are used only for breeding as far as we could make out.
- (11) Last night we made camp in a school house at 6 P.M. It was an old temple situated on top of the ridge overlooking a small valley about 2000 ft. It was much bush & small trees so we set <sup>20</sup> rat traps but caught only one rat. A muskrat was seen at the spring in the morning. Broke camp at



Temple town Laon Nah-Huang

30  
7:00 AM but the teacher &  
pupils small boys were  
already assembled awaiting  
our departure. We climbed  
a steep hill out of the village  
~~under~~ On the crest of the  
ridge was an old temple  
A fine view of the <sup>valley</sup> deep valley  
& pine clad hills could be  
enjoyed here at this point.  
On the roadside grew many  
wild flowers, sages, must peas,  
Hypericums, compositae etc.  
The bushes seen were berries  
in many cases. A bright  
red berry like Holly was a  
common one. Blue black  
huckle like berries grew on a  
stubby bush. A species  
of berry with armed by thorns  
& loaded with bluish berries  
was seen often. Our caravan  
will not start until about  
7 AM - go until 12 & then  
take all packs off & stop  
2 hours to cook food. The animal  
graze & are given a quart of beans  
and more hay. The beans are a large



! Red-sandstone  
denuded country

limestone oraves of sorts.

all the animals are kept  
shut, after ~~break~~ the men  
have eaten their rice + the animals  
saddled they go on 3 hours ~~or more~~  
until dark + camp in a

village, Camped at noon on  
a fine grassy prairie dotted by  
pine trees. Two spurs are used

on riding animals, not  
even by Europeans as the  
animals do not understand

them + refuse to go forward  
when spurred. The salt

we have met in such large  
quantities on the road come  
from wells near Tchi-fu

Reached Lo Feng at 6 PM  
+ camped in a temple  
in the town. ~~At~~ Near an

wooded camp we passed the  
a grove of sturdy chestnut  
trees ~~looked~~ with huts in rows  
+ cultivated. ~~the~~ Before

noon, at about 10 AM we passed  
thru a very denuded country of  
which the town of Yoo-chien was  
the center. The population was dark



red sandstone or brown stone.  
The trees had centuries ago been  
cut or burned off + the ~~mountain~~ <sup>rain</sup>  
had washed the whole  
country in ~~the~~ naked red gullies.  
The only vegetation grows in & in  
the valleys where the soil  
could not erode much. The  
red sandstone foundation  
with conglomerate of same  
color continued all day  
with a few streaks of white  
clay + shale. In Feng is  
in a wide valley filled by  
ripening rice fields. Beyond  
the city the mountains rise in  
broken shoulders or folds of  
gigantic size like the faults  
or cliffs series of the Grand  
Canyon of the Colorado.

(12) Left the temple at Feng  
at 7:30 Am. The trail crossed  
the river + then followed up the  
valley a short way. From here  
we ascended the mountain on  
side of the valley for all day to  
an altitude of 8000 feet! The  
road then continued on the



- Six  
ridge for ~~ten~~ miles then  
from woods of pine, spruce  
thick oak, the latter bearing  
acorns. Few people live on  
the ridge & only a rice field  
is to be seen at long intervals. Many  
wild flowers & bush grow on  
the ridge. We descended the  
ridge then a mild region of deep  
ravines clothed by pine trees  
& rocks in which our horses  
or fields were to be seen. Small  
birds were abundant on the road.  
A small squirrel was seen on  
two occasions. Day overcast  
but no showers occurred near us.
- The rolling hill country between  
Yunnan-fou & Tali-fou is  
without big game ~~and~~ except  
muntjacs & gray wolves in  
winter. The tiger, bear, huge deer &  
serows are quite unknown here.  
The mountains reach about 8,000 feet  
possibly some 10,000 but no snow  
peaks are in sight. The prevalence  
of gonorrhea here is remarkable  
at least 15% of the adults are  
victims, some with very large glands



The villages are all extremely  
filthy & foul smelling  
with few exceptions. Pigs  
roam in the roads, chickens  
& dogs add to the filth.  
The children are all dirty  
& unwashed & in rags.  
Poverty is everywhere  
without any good houses or  
showing of wealth.

The physical types are not  
very Chinese, no slanted  
eyes. Many have high sloping  
noses & are Indian or  
Malay in type. Males  
under 6 ft, but some are  
fleshy or really large.  
They all dress in blue sarong (men)  
or small black skull cap  
surmounted by a red tassel.  
The packing methods used  
here are very constant administration.  
The loads set balanced on the  
saddle tree and no cinch is  
used. And are they ever redressed  
on the road. But they sit firmly in



place + when the caravan stops at noon they are lifted off in a second m. so.

(12) Camped in a temple 100 yards outside of the village of Shē-tzu where we arrived at 5:30 P.M.

(13) Made a very early start, getting away at 6:30 A.M. - morning foggy. Climbed the ridge out of Shē-tzu valley. The hill<sup>side</sup> was very bushy + many small birds were seen. Then we dropped down into another small valley + ascended another ridge which we followed for two leagues. This one was pine clad as were all the hills + country in sight for many miles. In places were steep slopes clothed in bushy oak + chrysanthemums, etc. We reached the village of Kwang Tung in a steady rain. Here we camped in a large deserted temple well removed from the town. We have seen no rodent runways about any of our camps or on the edge of



the rice fields. This lack of rodents ~~was~~ is doubtless due to their extermination by the Chinese for ages until all have disappeared even on hillsides. The temple we camped in at Kwang Tung was a Confucious temple. It did not differ in architecture from Buddhist temples ~~except~~ internally the ~~cho~~ halls have ~~in~~ only tablets. The Chinese keep a few Zebu cattle but not only for beef as they never milk them or use cow milk. The grazing country which is vast here is unused & forms one of the great possibilities of the country.

(14) The traps set last night for rodents were untrapped. No mammals were found at all. There were fine brushy slopes on the old city wall where



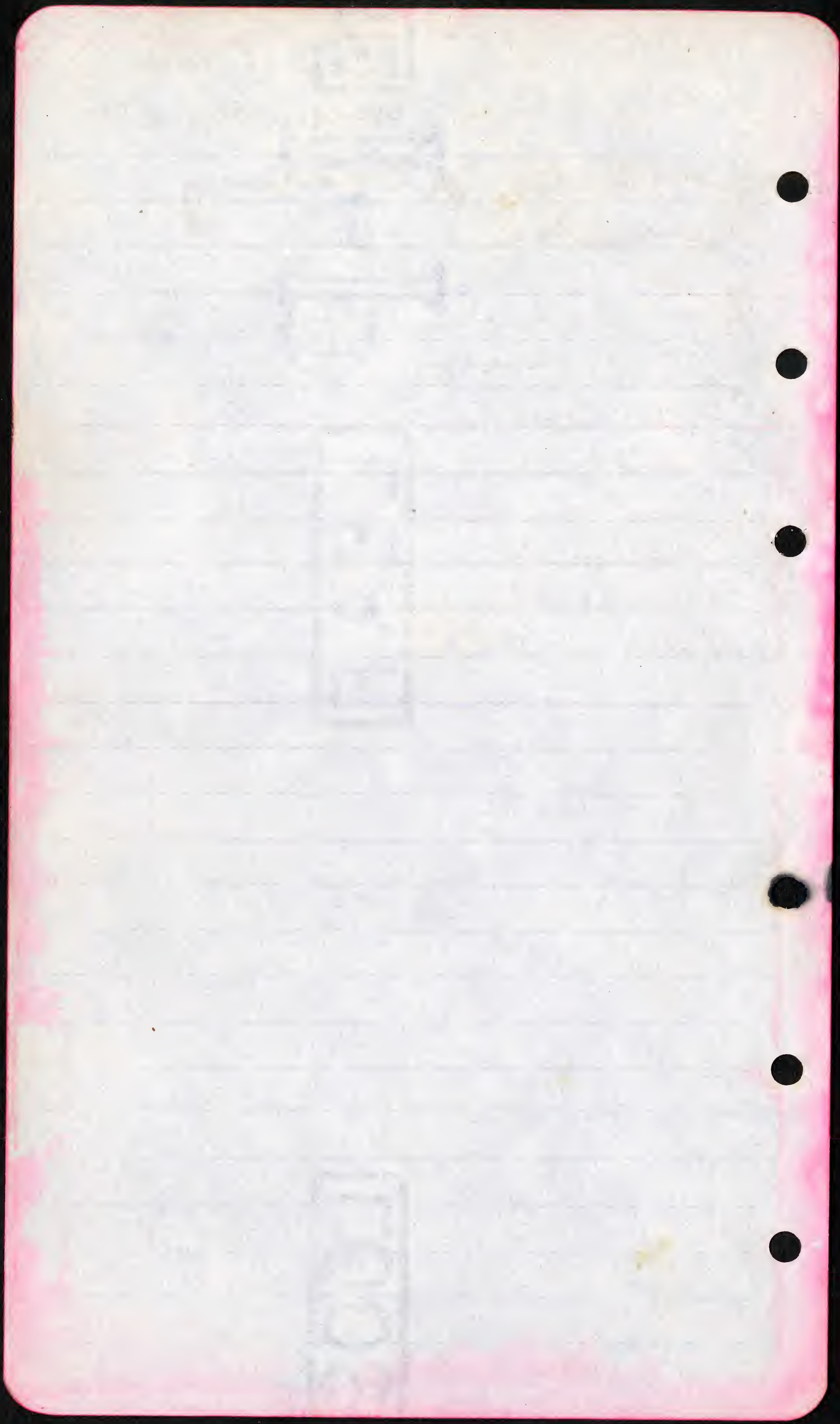
Prehensile-tailed Mammals  
other than New World

- *Cerctictis binturong*  
Viverridae

- *Leandromys* — partial  
*Mus musculus* — "  
/ *Chiruromys*  
Murinae

- *Trichosurus*  
/ *Pseudochirus*  
/ *Phalangeridae*







I see them. Apparently  
the Chinese have exterminated  
rodents in all the rice country.  
One of the natives said rabbits  
were common near the village  
~~also~~ + flying squirrels in the  
hills - we departed at  
7 AM, weather cloudy.  
On way passed over a pine  
Chadwell ridge. Chestnuts  
+ oaks were seen on the way.  
Flowers abundant, snap-  
dragons, lilies, Clematis  
purple Ranunculus, Potentilla  
~~also~~ wild Sweet pea etc.  
Stopped at noon at a small  
village for lunch. The  
road most of the way follows  
a large bright red river, a tributary  
of the Yangtze. The valley  
of the river is wide + planted to  
rice. We reached Chien Siang  
which is a large walled city on  
the river, at 4:30. We took a  
short cut road to the town + then  
crossing a single plank bridge  
my horse fell off onto the middle  
pillar + hung there on his belly +



then he fell into the muddy creek  
ten feet below. He waded ashore  
& began feeding uninjured. My  
coat & gun were quite wet.  
We reached the temple ~~outside~~ outside  
the city wall & camped.  
Then we called on Miss Morgan  
who is conducting an  
independent mission  
in the town. She is the only  
white person there but has  
several Chinese men & women  
who assist her. The whole  
mission is conducted on  
\$200, or gold currency. She has  
lived in Chou Hsiang 3 years  
& only seen 3 or 4 Europeans  
in that time. The people of  
the village are all Chinese & speak  
Mandarin. The Chinese are all  
averse to leaving home and  
must get their own village  
with food for their neighbors for  
their food & clothing. When  
taken abroad they demand high  
salaries however. We took dinner  
at Miss Morgan's where we had  
stewed chicken ~~and~~ with chestnuts &



mushrooms, Cheese flakes  
made by Mohamadians who  
are the only people in China  
who use cow's milk, We  
had fine large tomatoes, potatoes  
& corn. She is reputed to be  
Senator Morgan's daughter, Born &  
reared in Washington D.C.

(15) Woke at daylight & left  
the temple at 7:15 AM.

Morning foggy & cool. The road  
wound up a ridge out of the valley  
& followed along even walking on  
fine clad hills green with  
grass. Same old life. One must be patient &  
a few crows, magpies, doves  
etc. Miss Morgan says gitter  
is more prevalent in Tali where  
30% of the people are afflicted.  
The Chinese say it is due to  
warm water as I & the Swiss  
also. Reach Si ho kai village  
at 1 P.M. & camped in a temple  
out of town on a hill overlooking  
the village. At the temple were  
a few keepers, an old incubator  
or room with an iron man & gitter



1 young woman & child.  
Night cool + <sup>evening</sup> ~~day~~ absolutely cloudless

(16) Departed at 7 AM - in  
foggy weather which continued  
until 9 AM. In the woods &  
brush country at the temple  
I set 20 rat traps but caught  
nothing or were they disturbed.  
I cannot account for this  
absolute lack of rodents ~~on~~  
~~the~~ in Yunnan. The country  
here is moist, the soil soft &  
brush bearing berries & nuts <sup>abundant</sup>  
In N. Am. we have no such of mammals.  
About rice fields  
they have been ~~not~~ exterminated by  
trapping perhaps. Gassed them.  
The city of Chen-nan at 10 AM  
street made as in Yun-nan - for  
country hilly ~~with~~ soil brick  
red & pine clad. Road  
followed <sup>up</sup> the Tso-ling Ho  
which we have followed for two  
days. It runs east into the  
Yalu River. Both W & S



Speak of the robbers as thieves  
+ of ~~robbers~~ <sup>beef</sup> from a cow which died  
of disease accidentally as die-cow  
The salt caravans have  
ceased on our road as we  
have gotten past the salt  
wells distinct which were  
of Kwang-Tung + Ching

After our lunch hour we  
travelled two hours to  
Sah Tschan a small town  
where we camped in a temple  
outside the city wall. On  
the way ~~we~~ I shot a tupia  
which ran along the road &  
stopped to look at us. We  
discovered that this was  
the small olive squirrel we  
have seen for several days  
on the road in bushes. I also  
shot a gray squirrel in the  
much of the country today has  
been tree less, but grass covered  
altho the red earth was seen  
in some places.

(17) Broke camp at the temple



of Sub-Tscho at 7 AM  
Weather foggy & cold.  
The road followed up the  
Tso Lingo Ho river to its  
source where we reached  
a small village on the crest  
of a ridge called Ta-fu-ssu.  
Here the people were greatly  
by a robbery which had just  
occurred on horse previously  
on the road. A band of 40 robbers  
attacked a caravan of 80 mules  
& ten mahfuses & stole  
ten loads of goods. The man  
passing was a load of  
jade worth \$500.00. They  
took several loads of musk  
which is also valuable &  
left the remainder. The  
place where the attack was  
made was strewn with  
boards of boxing material  
& paper. The men met the  
chief muleteer who was  
in tears & had his arms  
bound & was much



settled. He said the robbers  
fired several shots & thus  
frightened away the mules.  
Then they opened the packs  
& carried away on their  
shoulders what they wanted  
into the mountains. At this  
place the road passed thru  
a deep rocky ravine clad  
heavily by bushes & trees.  
The surrounding mountains  
are pine clad. The place  
was an excellent cover  
for ambush, quite ideal.  
In the one street of the  
small town of Tapa ~~was~~  
when we entered we found  
it jammed with pack animals  
& loads. Every traveller  
apparently was afraid to  
go forward & were waiting  
~~there~~ quite the robbers a good  
time to clear. We halted



about half an hour & then  
went forward. I went ahead  
with my manlicher + W m  
+ a soldier with my shotgun.  
At this all boys of the river  
some were provoked at first  
eyes but no soldiers or  
street-men appeared. Several  
other canoes came with us  
We stopped after 2 hours under  
some pine trees to lunch.  
Just as we were starting again  
a heavy thunder shower broke

---

Fur & Feather  
in  
North China  
by

read  
in  
Yunnan

Arthur de C. Sowerby

1914

Trientsin Press Ltd.

---

Sport & Science on the  
Sino-Mongolian Frontier  
A. de C. Sowerby



Sau - Wu - Kan  
Trunk No. 5 Personal  
" " 8 Coll. tools.

At Tin	Take for
2 stones	
in box	
	Slaves Yun-nan

were us & continued for  
half an hour. We reached  
Pn-peng at ~~last~~ sun-  
set at 6:30 & camped  
in the Yamen ~~where~~ where  
the Mandarin dwell.  
I saw two more Turpias  
today. The pass where  
the robbery occurred is  
8,000 feet or is the  
highest on the whole road  
I believe. The woods here  
were pine, live oak, pine  
& bushes of several sorts.  
The streams in this forested  
mountain were clear but  
those from the lower hills  
were red with silt or soil.



N. Y.

Bridgeage safe

Put money in Bank, Wash.

Write

Bank - Wash. Money deposit 3 7/8

N. Y. News. Deposit money,  
New York, Bank Wash.

July

S	M	Tu	W	Th	Fr	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					
August		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23